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BRITAIN CONTINUES EFFORT TO SECURE TURKO-GREEK PEACE

Conversations Carried on Between British and French Representatives Looking Toward Settlement in Near East

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Cable)—Recent conversations between Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador in Paris, and Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, have advanced Anglo-French relations. Certain semi-official representations having been made by the French Government regarding the Franco-British pact and Near Eastern question, Lord Hardinge, acting under instructions from Marquess Curzon, has replied verbally, supplemented by an aide memoire. The British authorities point out that this document should not be characterized as a note, but purely as a paper summarizing the main points of the British contention.

The British Ambassador mainly discussed matters relating to the Near East and frankly asked if France had any proposals to make with a view to bringing about a Turko-Greek peace. The French press, backed by public opinion, has accused Great Britain of a pro-Greek policy. The British authorities flatly deny the accusation and declare that Britain has neither pro-Greek nor pro-Turkish leanings, but merely desires the formulation of a settlement plan which Greece and Turkey will accept.

Greek Position Known

Greece has already signified that she will accept any peace proposal which has the unanimous approval of Great Britain, France and Italy. The Turks have made no such advance and are being encouraged in their intransigeant attitude by France's support of their cause. The British officials hold that if Britain, France, and Italy could definitely agree upon some settlement of the Near Eastern question the moral effect would be sufficient to compel the Turks to agree.

No progress is possible until some such basis is reached, therefore it would be worse than useless to call a meeting of foreign ministers, as has been proposed, until such fundamental points are settled. Lord Hardinge emphasized this in his conversations with Mr. Poincaré and frankly asked the French Premier to outline his proposals for a settlement between Greece and Turkey. The foreign ministers' meeting, which was to have followed immediately after the Cannes conference, has been definitely postponed. The Italian Government's fall has complicated matters, and though no great change is expected in Italian foreign policy the result must be to delay further the settlement in the Near East.

Pact of Secondary Importance

Lord Hardinge also made it clear that the Franco-British pact was regarded as a matter of secondary importance and that Great Britain, having guaranteed France against unprovoked German attacks, further discussion could be left until the Turko-Greek peace is concluded. French opinion has quickly seized upon the declaration to accuse Great Britain of demanding certain concessions for the Greeks in return for the broader scope of the Franco-British pact.

The British authorities, however, state that the sole reason for postponing the discussions regarding enlargement of the pact is that it must necessarily involve details requiring time and patience to thrash out. The Near Eastern settlement, on the other hand, is the most vital question before European statesmen today and nothing should be allowed to confuse the issue or stand in the way of an agreement being reached at the earliest possible moment.

HALT CALLED ON LIQUOR ADVOCATES AT WASHINGTON

Proponents of Light Wine and Beer Tax to Finance Soldier-Bonus Are Told They Waste Time of Congressional Committee—Invalidity of Their Plans Exposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee today turned a cold shoulder to proponents of the proposed tax on light wines and beer as a popular method of financing the soldiers' bonus.

"You are wasting both your own and the committee's time," the acting chairman, William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, impatiently interrupted the leading witness during a graphic description of the benefits that would be derived from a return to something akin to pre-prohibition days. "Congress will not modify the Volstead law," Mr. Green added with a display of impatience.

"More than two-thirds of the members of the House and the Senate are opposed to the plan you suggest," cut in John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, to whom the Democrats of the House look for leadership in all matters of taxation and finances.

Disguises Penetrated

The vigor with which the Ways and Means Committee put its foot down on any proposal smacking of a disguised attempt to break down the prohibition laws indicated plainly that the movement has been squelched in its incipiency.

Levi Cooke, a Washington attorney, who told the committee that he represented the "sober public" but who has appeared frequently before it as counsel for brewery interests, and John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, sponsor of the proposed tax, received the curt reprimand with what grace they could maintain under the circumstances.

Mr. Cooke suggested an amendment to the Volstead law permitting the manufacture and sale of "non-intoxicating beverages" not to exceed 2½ per cent alcoholic content, in contrast to the action of Congress in deciding that beverages exceeding one-half of 1 per cent are "intoxicating." To finance payments of the bonus he suggested a tax of 20 cents a gallon on all such beverages manufactured.

"There are a dozen states that have not accepted by state legislation the Volstead definition of one-half of 1 per cent for non-alcoholic drinks," argued Mr. Cooke. "The people of those states, under my proposed amendment, would be given an innocuous drink and would be rendered more content. It would cause some cessation in bootlegging activities and would decrease crime."

This was too much for Mr. Green, who warned the witness that he was "wasting time."

Representative Hill offered a memorial from the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, "with a membership of voters in every section of the country," urging legislation permitting the return of light wines and "non-intoxicating" beer. It approved also Mr. Hill's proposed tax of 40 cents a gallon on wine and 20 cents on beer.

Invalidity Shown

Opponents of the proposed tax were represented by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who filed with the committee a brief setting forth the invalidity of such legislation. It held that the movement was aimed at the breaking down of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Wheeler was asked by Representative Garner if it were possible to rid the country of "bootleggers" and to stop the theft of liquors from bonded government warehouses. The prohibition counsel estimated that about 1,000,000 gallons of liquor had been taken illegally from storage.

"The government can take over the 30,000,000 gallons of liquors stored in scattered warehouses," he said, "and consolidate it in a few. This would lessen the quantity lost through theft, without doubt.

"There is a legitimate use for alcoholic spirits and the law provides for an adequate supply to meet that use. There will be always some difficulty in protecting the supply against theft. There has been a large quantity stolen from warehouses, but I should say probably not more than 1,000,000 gallons."

Law To Compel Voting Advocated

Tax of $5 Proposed for Failure to Exercise Franchise

Legislation to compel the presence of every registered voter at the polls on election day was urged yesterday before the legislative committee on election laws. One measure advocated establishment of a $25 poll tax on each registered voter, $20 to be abated for attendance at primaries and elections. Another bill would have a tax of $5 levied upon every registered voter failing to appear at the polls on election day.

In support of these measures it was pointed out that a constitutional amendment adopted in 1918 declared for enactment of a compulsory voting law. The one reported from committee to the Legislature last year was defeated and met with considerable opposition on the ground that it was impracticable to enforce it. It was urged that the higher poll tax plan would act to prevent many registered voters from voting owing to inability to pay the levy, and this proposal was also opposed as smacking of paying a man to vote. The preponderant testimony was in favor of the plan for a $5 fine.

REFERENDUM ON LIQUOR IS DENIED

Manitoba Legislature Rejects Petition for a Popular Vote on Question of Government Supervision of All Sales

WINNIPEG, Feb. 2 (Special)—The petition of the Moderation League, signed by more than 53,000 persons, praying for a referendum on the question of government control of liquor sales, was defeated in the Legislature on Thursday by the close vote of 27 to 25. Each of the four groups in the House, and even the Ministry, divided on the vote. The debate preceding the division was one of the most extraordinary ever held in the Legislature, multifarious technical arguments being advanced by both sides.

The petition, when originally introduced, asked the reference to the people of a scheme proposed by the Moderationists for the establishment of government liquor stores. At the same time, a counter-petition circulated by the Better Citizenship League and signed by 20,000 persons was introduced, asking that the present temperance act be given a fair trial before new legislation was enacted. This, together with the fact that the present law has been in effect only a year, seemed for a time to spell defeat for the liquor petition.

The question was revived, however, when J. T. Haig, Conservative group leader, pointed out that the plan of the initiative and referendum was involved and that the issue was not merely one of government control versus prohibition. As the majority of the members had committed themselves in favor of direct legislation at various times, they were placed in an embarrassing position by Mr. Haig's speech. A multiplicity of technical arguments were adduced in an attempt to make the petition appear improper, and the situation was thus considerably complicated.

Much was made of the argument that although the Legislature had passed an initiative and referendum act, it had been adjudged ultra vires of the Provincial House by the Supreme Court, consequently, it was claimed, the rule of direct legislation could not properly be involved. To some, the petition did not seem in order because of alleged non-compliance with the initiative and referendum.

Again, it was contended that as a referendum on the liquor question had been taken in October, 1920, another could not be legally taken until three years had elapsed. In response to this it was stated that the question at the time was the prohibition of inter-provincial traffic in liquor, whereas the present issue was government control of sales.

The closeness of the vote indicates the diversity of thought. Although it appears that the petition has been effectively disposed of for the present, officials of the Moderation League state that an attempt will probably be made to obtain another petition within a month.

Chicago Children Are To Be Taught How To Play

Recreation on City Grounds Will Be Supervised by Instructors After Classroom Work Is Over

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (Special)—At a special meeting tomorrow of principals of Chicago schools, called by P. A. Mortensen, Chicago Superintendent of Schools, the school heads will be requested to propose definite plans for extending the use and improving the control of 57 playgrounds which have come under the administration of the Board of Education through legislative enactment. An outline of his general policy for the direction of the playgrounds was given the teachers in a bulletin by the superintendent today.

Each principal tomorrow will be asked to name a teacher to work after school hours, for extra compensation at $1.25 an hour, to supervise proper use of the grounds and to teach children how to play.

Higher standards of control and operation are expected to result from the transfer of the public and school playgrounds from the city government and its ward politics to the Board of Education and its teaching staff, said Superintendent Mortensen in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today.

All persons engaged in instruction and control of pupils on playgrounds are to be classified as teachers. This will improve the character of the personnel, said Mr. Mortensen, as many of the managers and custodians of playgrounds taken over from the old administration are men so lacking in education they can neither read nor write. The rule to classify them as teachers will disqualify such men.

Extension of play supervision outside of school hours is expected to take children off the streets in the congested districts. Whereas now they stand around the corners and alleys and quarrel, they will be given an opportunity to engage in constructive, organized play to develop teamwork and sportsmanlike conduct, Mr. Mortensen said.

"It will be the aim to make the playgrounds contribute just as much to cheerfulness, activity and real instruction of the community as the classrooms themselves. Coordination of all educational effort, whether on playground, in gymnasium or in classroom, will be sought.

Each school with an equipped playground will have assignments for full-time teachers of physical education; two for schools having below 1500 pupils, and three for more than that number of pupils. This will enable the principal to arrange a program of physical education, in the classroom, gymnasium, or the playground, continuously, from the beginning of the school day until 9 o'clock at night.

The board expects to eliminate duplication of effort, to make considerable financial savings which may be applied to starting more playgrounds, and to put them under direction in harmony with other school developments.

MR. HOOVER FINDS RAIL CREDIT IS THE KEY TO RECOVERY

Lower Operating Costs, Construction Work and Equipment Must Come Through Federal Measures to Restore Credit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—The results of a survey of the railroad industry and its relation to the national economic situation as made by Secretary Hoover and outlined by him to the Interstate Commerce Commission today lead to two conclusions: reduction of freight rates on primary commodities must be made possible by reduction of operating costs including wages, and immediate resumption of railway construction and equipment must be undertaken through government restoration of railway credit, if there is to be any recovery from industrial depression in the near future.

Secretary Hoover appeared at the request of the commission to discuss general problems incident upon the general rate investigation, and, after declaring his belief that the railroad situation is the key to economic recovery from the 1921 depression, made certain recommendations for a breaking of the "vicious circle" by which living costs are kept up through high production costs.

Present Earnings Meager

Mr. Hoover paid his respects to the railroad operators by admitting that their finances had fared poorly in the last year, with many of them failing to earn interest upon their borrowed capital, and that present earnings were obviously so meager that immediate important freight reductions would mean widespread receivership and shocks to the country's whole commercial fabric; but declared that in the light of the new economic forces of the past eight months there must be a systematic overhauling of the entire rate structure. This revision, he said, should result in the advancement of rates in certain commodities in order that compensation can be given to such basic producers' goods as agricultural produce, coal, metals, and lumber. Horizontal reductions at the present critical time Mr. Hoover characterized as an "economic crime," fraught with serious consequences to the carriers and the whole country, but a sharp reduction on basic commodities is absolutely essential, even though it involves upward revision on higher-priced goods and passenger travel.

One of the most menacing features of the present situation and one seldom emphasized, Mr. Hoover told the commissioners, is the fact that the present railroad equipment is totally inadequate to meet the needs of reviving business.

Driving for a Setback

"We are driving headlong for a setback to our whole commerce the very moment that we begin to get on our feet. Since we entered the war in 1917 we have constructed at least 10,000 miles of railways less than our increasing population and economic development called for, and we are behind in rolling stock by about 4000 locomotives and 200,000 cars. Unless we can have an immediate resumption of construction and equipment, our commercial community will pay treble the cost of the whole of them in their losses of a single season."

Mr. Hoover predicted that with the resumption of normal business a repetition of car shortages would mean choked markets, tremendous increases in prices of coal and grain, and factories closed for lack of transportation facilities. On the other hand, a liberal construction program in the immediate future would mean a start of the springs of business and employment. Mr. Hoover estimated

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

News— Page

Attempt Made to Reach a Settlement in the Near East 1
President Harding Will Formally Close Armament Conference on Monday... 1
Mr. Hoover Finds Rail Credit Is Key to Business Recovery..... 1
Bonomi Cabinet's Fall May Cause Genoa Congress Delay..... 1
Halt Called on Liquor Advocates Before Congressional Committee..... 1
Teachers in Chicago Will Show School Children How to Play 1
No Referendum on Liquor Control.... 1
American Policy on Sino-Japanese Treaties Restated by Secretary Hughes 1
Senate to Study Efforts to Modify Packers' "Consent Decree"..... 2
Dr. Kinley Attacks Educational Bill.. 2
Budget System Cuts United States Government's Expenditures 2
Acute Boundary Crisis in Ireland Sends Sir James Craig to London..... 2
Wages the Issue in German Strike.... 3
House Agrees to Debt Bill Changes... 3
"Excursion Bride" Plan Protested.... 3
Newsprint Industry Grows Rapidly Through Canada 4
Agriculture Gains in New England.... 4
Silk Association Dinner Marks Growth of the Industry..... 5
Haitian Protests Alleged Injustice.... 5
More Walkouts in Textile Mills..... 5
Canadians Favor Government Handling of Welland Canal..... 6
Living Conditions in Russian Capital.. 6
Collective Milk Marketing Plan for New York 7
Government Coal Mining in Alaska Effects Large Saving..... 7
Physical Examination for School Children Protested 7
Changed Methods for China's Farms..11
Plea for Education Made by Grand Master of Masons in New York State.11
Women's Clubs Asked to Indorse Jury Equality Bill 11
Editorials 14
Finance 9
Sports 8
Features—
Music—Rare Nikisch Material Relating to His Youth..... 12
The Dog Race Over the Snow..... 10
The Home Forum..... 13

BONOMI CABINET'S FALL MAY DELAY GENOA CONFERENCE

Photograph by Wide World Photos

Signor Bonomi

Former Italian Premier, whose resignation was recently announced in the Chamber of Deputies

Section of French Opinion Becomes Anxious as Prospect of Immediate Meeting Recedes—Press Urges Premier to Take Country Out of Its State of Incertitude

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Special Cable)—The recent announcement made by The Christian Science Monitor of the probable postponement of the Genoa congress, received today confirmation on all sides. The fall of the Bonomi Cabinet makes delay practically certain, adding another and decisive factor to the considerations already given.

Curiously enough as the prospect of an immediate meeting recedes, a large section of French opinion becomes more anxious that the conference should not be destroyed by procrastination and by flank attacks. Every day sees some new proof of indecision on the part of the Quai d'Orsay. Raymond Poincaré, after admitting that his attendance is essential, now announces that it is impossible to hold a conference until the Allies have entered into full explanations. One day France will and next day France will not, or at least, subordinates her acceptance to a variety of preliminary understandings. The newspapers are advising the Premier to speak clearly and not allow the country to remain in a state of incertitude. If he was wrong, as a journalist he should frankly admit it.

French Attitude Ambiguous

Obviously the abstention of France would isolate her in any event. It would isolate her were the conference to be held in her absence, but it would isolate her no less were the conference to be abandoned through any ambiguity of her attitude. But, on the other hand, reports from England that a pact of guarantee is on the point of being definitely dropped are held to create a new situation. France cannot consider herself bound by the engagements of the former Premier, Mr. Briand, at Cannes, unless Mr. Lloyd George considers himself bound in respect of the pact. Naturally this kind of criticism loses sight of the fact that it is not the same pact that was proposed at Cannes that is now in question.

Mr. Poincaré has demanded a totally different set of conditions, which are believed to have been found inacceptable by the British. The French Premier has now drawn up and dispatched a note demanding guarantees for Genoa clearer than were given at Cannes. Clause 6 of the Cannes conditions asks for engagements on the part of the participants to refrain from all aggression and, in some quarters, this is thought to be capable of depriving France of the means of action for assuring execution of the Treaty. Moreover, it is required that reestablishment of solid European peace should be sought outside of existing treaties without the smallest possibility of attacking those treaties at Genoa.

Agreement Sought

The greatest difficulty which confronts the French is that, if there are open quarrels between France and England in the presence of Russia and Germany, then the latter countries will turn them to their own advantage. There is, therefore, the strongest desire that a full agreement all round should be reached before the Genoa meeting. As this full agreement seems somewhat remote, the prospect of the date being retained grows small.

Mr. Poincaré's note begins the necessary task of clearing up the mystery which surrounds French intentions. In the meantime, groups are being formed of the other participating countries. For example, as a result of the negotiations, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, and Tzecho-Slovakia have decided to adopt a common line of diplomatic action.

New Italian Premier Sought

LONDON, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The presidents of the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies have advised King Vietor Emmanuel to ask Giovanni Giolitti, a former Premier, to form a Cabinet in succession to the Bonomi Ministry, says a Central News dispatch from Rome today.

AMERICAN POLICY ON SINO-JAPANESE PACTS CLARIFIED

Secretary Hughes, at Final Session of Pacific and Far East Committee, Restates Protest Made by the United States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—The position of the United States in regard to China and the effect of the treaties entered into by her with Japan whose validity has been disputed was set forth clearly by Mr. Hughes at the final session of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions today.

Mr. Hughes restated the protest made by the United States to both China and Japan in 1915 as follows:

"'In view of the circumstances of the negotiations which have taken place and which are now pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the governments of China and Japan, impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China, or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open door policy.'

Historic Policy

"That statement," Mr. Hughes said, "was in accord with the historic policy of the United States in its relation to China, and its position as thus stated has been, and still is, consistently maintained.

"It has been gratifying to learn that the matters concerning Shantung, which formed the substance of Group 1 of the original demands, and were the subject of the treaty and exchange of notes with respect to the Province of Shantung, have been settled.

"It is also gratifying to be advised by Baron Shidehara that Japan is now ready to withdraw the reservation which she made, in proceeding to the signature of the treaties and notes of 1915, to the effect that Group 5 of the original proposals of the Japanese Government would be postponed for future negotiations.

"With respect to the treaty and the notes concerning South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, Baron Shidehara has made the reassuring statement that Japan has no intention of insisting on a preferential right concerning the engagement by China of Japanese advisers or instructors on political, financial or military police matters in South Manchuria.

Leasing Right Given

"Baron Shidehara has likewise indicated the readiness of Japan not to insist upon the right of option granted exclusively in favor of Japanese capital.

"As to this, I may say that it is doubtless the fact that any enterprise of the character contemplated, which may be undertaken in these regions by foreign capital, would in all probability be undertaken by the consortium. I trust that we may properly interpret the Japanese Government's declaration of willingness to relinquish its claim under the 1915 treaties to any exclusive position with respect to railway construction and to financial operations secured upon local revenues, in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia.

"It is further to be pointed out that by Articles II, III and IV of the Treaty of May 25, 1915, with respect to South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia the Chinese Government granted to Japanese subjects the right to lease land for building purposes, for trade

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

PRESIDENT TO PUT CROWNING TOUCH ON ARMS CONFERENCE

Work of Gathering Formally to Be Declared Concluded at Plenary Session on Monday—Signatures of Powers to Be Attached to Treaties and Resolutions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—The Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament and the discussion of Far Eastern questions will come to a formal and final conclusion with a plenary session called to meet in Continental Hall at 10 o'clock on Monday.

President Warren G. Harding, who opened the gathering with an address on November 12, will have the honor of pronouncing the valedictory and declaring the work of the Conference concluded. The occasion will be also used to put the signatures of the powers in open session to the variety of treaties and resolutions that have come out of the Conference. With this accomplished, the gathering will have joined the procession of history.

Actually the work will be finished with the plenary session which is called for tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock. The session for Monday is in the nature of a ceremonial occasion to bring the Conference to a fitting and proper ending.

So far as the work of the Conference is concerned it may be said to have been closed tonight, when Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, announced that the main committees of the Conference, the Naval Committee and the Far Eastern Committee, which framed the agreements, had adjourned sine die.

Tomorrow's plenary session will be used for the formal ratification by the Conference of the agreements with regard to the Far East. These include:

1. A general nine-power treaty dealing with the policy which the powers undertake to pursue in the future with regard to China. This will include the Root resolutions and the guarantees relative to territorial integrity and political independence of China, together with the important decision in regard to the "open door" policy.
2. A special nine-power Chinese tariff treaty.
3. A supplementary four-power treaty excluding Japan proper from, and defining the geographical limitation of, the guarantees of the integrity of the Pacific islands as set forth in the four-power pact which the powers have already signed.
4. The agreements which have been reached as to the policy of the powers in regard to Siberia and which will not take the form of a treaty will be formally adopted into the record of the Conference.
5. There will also become a part of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

ACUTE BOUNDARY CRISIS IN IRELAND

Sir James Craig Arrives in London to Protest Against Unwarranted Encroachments on the Territory of Ulster

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Special Cable)—Sir James Craig arrived here today from Dublin after the meeting with Michael Collins and immediately had a conference with Winston Churchill. The Northern Premier stated in a press interview that serious differences have arisen between the North and South on the boundaries question, despite the promising outlook following the recent agreement on the boycott and reinstatement of Roman Catholic workmen in shipyards. Sir James explained that it was only when reading his newspaper on the way to Dublin that he suspected Mr. Collins had changed his attitude. He noticed that Mr. Collins had received Sinn Fein deputations, from different parts of Northern Ireland, who had insisted on being incorporated in the Irish Free State.

"I have to admit," Sir James proceeded, "that after the conference with Mr. Collins yesterday, the difficulties regarding the boundary commission have been revived in an acute and serious form. When the treaty was entered into between the British Government and Southern Ireland, we were not consulted and were faced with a possible loss of territory without our consent. These territories were solemnly assured to us as an established government. I tried to find a solution of the difficulty, earnestly striving to bring about an honorable way. The new arrangement made with Mr. Collins assured mutual agreement and made it plain that we were dealing merely with a border line rectification. It appeared to me to be fair and reasonable that any part of the boundary under discussion, regarding which we could not agree, would remain as drafted in the Government of Ireland Act of 1920." Sir James said the British ministers had assured him—and he clearly understood from Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons—that the boundary commission would deal with mere rectification of borders and not with large excisions of territory.

The representatives of Southern Ireland were now claiming large transfers and the whole position had been completely altered. It appeared as if the extremists had driven Mr. Collins to change his attitude completely. Mr. Collins had refused a proposal to adjourn for a week on the ground that the differences were so wide between himself and Sir James that postponement could serve no useful purpose. Maps which Mr. Collins produced gave Sir James the impression that the Provisional Government had already received a promise to bring into the Irish Free State almost half of Northern Ireland, including Tyrone, Fermanagh, with parts of Antrim and Down, Derry City, Enniskillen, and Newry.

British official comment on the situation is that Michael Collins and his colleagues have been forced to take up the attitude they have by large numbers of delegates reported chosen by anti-treaty Sinn Fein clubs in preparation for the meeting of Ard Pheis next Tuesday. The move is summed up as election tactics. The Ard Pheis is the national gathering of Sinn Fein delegates which decides the policy of the party machine and the peace treaty issue will again be debated in this wider circle as a prelude to a general election in Ireland. The agenda of the convention is not yet published, but several resolutions have been brought forward. The debate will center round Article III of the Sinn Fein Constitution and a resolution will be discussed, arguing that acceptance of the peace treaty does not conflict with that article.

According to Article 2, Sinn Fein aims at "securing international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic." Article 3 then states: "This object shall be attained through the Sinn Fein organization which shall in the name of the sovereign Irish people deny the right and oppose the will of the British people and Crown or any other foreign government to legislate for Ireland; make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise; give its individual allegiance and entire support to the Dail Eireann in the execution of all legislative functions . . ."

This pledge to the Dail was only adopted last October and, with the provisional government in existence side by side with the Dail, it is the crux of the situation. A bare majority for the proposed resolution would indeed strengthen the hands of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins but a two-thirds majority in the convention is necessary for the Constitution to be modified. Accordingly, whatever happens, it is considered that a Sinn Fein split is inevitable and there will be a fight for possession of the funds. One resolution proposes dividing the funds between the two wings of Sinn Fein according to voting on treaty resolution.

ALBERTA TO SEEK LOWER FREIGHT RATES

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 3 (Special)—An effort on behalf of the Alberta Government to cooperate with the government's other provinces, with a view to obtaining a substantial reduction in freight rates and to secure a return of natural resources to the Province, was forecast by Lieutenant-Governor Brett, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Alberta Legislature on Thursday. He emphasized also the necessity for strict economy and his desire that every effort be made to maintain unimpaired credit for the Province.

Speaking of the report of the Southern Alberta Survey Board, the Lieutenant-Governor commented upon the outstanding feature, which was faith and confidence in the future of the area under investigation. Legislation will be introduced to create a Labor board, in order that problems concerning the wage earners throughout the Province may receive that consideration to which they are entitled. In response to the growing sense of the importance of education, the government will foster and assist, as far as possible, in providing means of meeting the most commendable desire for education.

DR. KINLEY ATTACKS EDUCATIONAL BILL

University of Illinois President Sees Danger of Dictation by Federal Bureaucracy in the Towner-Sterling Measure

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (Special)—Danger of dictation by a federal bureaucracy, distortion of state educational budgets, interference with local initiative and unnecessary extension of the functions of the national government are inherent possibilities of the Towner-Sterling bill, which asks Congress to create a federal Department of Education and appropriate $100,000,000 for federal aid to states, Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, declared here today.

President Kinley told the Illinois League of Women Voters citizenship school that while the objects of the bill were desirable, the methods proposed were repudiated by hard experience. Testimony to the contrary was offered by Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago.

"Nobody knows what the indirect results of such a bill will be," Dr. Kinley said, "and experience has shown that the indirect results many times overshadow the results aimed at.

"The importance of the situation is not the bill, but that we, you and I as individuals, are failing to do our duty toward what educational facilities we have," he continued. "The tragedy of the situation is that we are not interesting ourselves in our own local problems, but try to solve them by 'letting Uncle Sam do it' with sweeping legislation.

"The remedy is not in federal aid, but in an educational campaign to establish standards of public duty in the backward states. The responsibility is fundamentally one of democracy. We are beginning to hear the doctrine 'let the best minds, rather than the most, decide what is good for us.' God help America when that doctrine becomes generally adopted.

"The need is not for federal aid, but for appreciating what we already have."

Marked advantages were claimed for the Towner-Sterling bill by Professor Douglas. He said federal aid would divide the financial burden of education, often too heavy for poorer states to bear.

College Boys Are Better Says Dean

Have Higher Sense of Integrity Than Their Predecessors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3—The undergraduate in college nowadays is a better young man than was the student of a quarter century ago, in the opinion of Otis E. Randall, dean of Brown University.

In a statement today in which he considered recent criticisms that the average college student of the present was "lacking in moral fiber and possessing little ambition other than to play cards, dance and play football," Dean Randall said that 30 years of experience with the undergraduates gave him reason to declare the modern undergraduate had the following qualities as compared with his predecessors:

Is more amenable to discipline;
Has a larger capacity for work;
Has a keener interest in education;
Has a higher sense of integrity.

"They are broad-minded, reasonable and most responsive to instruction and advice when once you have succeeded in winning their confidence and their respect," Dean Randall added. "They meet their deserved penalties and face their disappointments with far better grace than is often displayed by men of more mature years." Dean Randall said that in 30 years he had met but two students who were liars.

NEED OF DECREASING RAIL RATES IS SHOWN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Passenger fares charged by the railroads at present are economically too high to be sustained, Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas Utilities Commission testified today in the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of transportation charges.

He said that the railroads should fix their general passenger rates at 3 cents per mile instead of 3.6 cents, abolishing the Pullman fare surcharge but leaving Pullman transportation at 3.6 cents per mile.

Passenger travel on a per car mile, had decreased 20 per cent, he said, and the only way out of the situation was to stimulate passenger travel by decreasing rates.

LANDIS AWARD IS ADOPTED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (Special)—The Chicago Building Trades Council tonight adopted the Landis arbitration wage scale award. This is expected to bring a great measure of peace in the long distracted Chicago building trades.

Unemployed Rush Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 3—Fifty unemployed men today rushed a meeting of Woolwich Guardians and barricaded the room. The police were called and were forced to use a battering ram before they could gain entrance to the room. The invaders were finally thrown out.

BUDGET SYSTEM CUTS SHARPLY INTO COSTS OF GOVERNMENT

United States Expenditures Scale Reduced From $4,550,000,000 to $3,974,000,000 in Six Months, President Announces—"Riot of Extravagance" at End

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—The budget system, as applied to the expenditures of the Government of the United States, has been in operation about six months, and under its operation expenditures have been reduced from a scale based on $4,550,000,000 asked for by departments and independent establishments for the current year, to a scale of $3,974,000,000, President Harding announced at a meeting of the government's business organization held in Continental Hall today. Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, declared that for the first time in 130 years the government is being run on a business basis and has cut short a "riot of extravagance."

"In accomplishing what has been achieved in the first six months of this organization's operation, the director tells us that a staff has been engaged representing a scale of expenditure, not new but newly applied, of only $109,000; while the reports show direct savings of $32,000,000 that may be definitely measured, and indirect savings of $104,000,000 in a period of somewhat more than four months," the President said.

Moral Effect Significant

Not only is the definite saving of money regarded by the Administration as a notable achievement, but even more is the moral effect appreciated. General Dawes pointed out that under the new system the heads of departments and bureaux are trying to see not how much money they can get from the government, but how far they can make the money go and how much they can accomplish, with it. This makes for greater efficiency as well as greater saving.

President Harding declared that "the government has set an example of care and thrift that has helped greatly to make saving fashionable. Much of the extravagance of the government," he asserted, "has been due to the lack of a sense of individual responsibility and the same is true of extravagance in the corporate businesses and private affairs of the people."

The spirit of economy now instituted by the government will have a wholesome effect upon the whole country.

Saving Made Fashionable

"I cannot but feel," the President said, "that the government has in this budget organization set an example of care and thrift that has helped greatly to make saving fashionable. If to some extent the government has been a leader in so praiseworthy a cause, we ought all to be gratified to have had a part in the affairs. Much of the extravagance of government has been due to a lack of sense of individual responsibility, and the same is true in the corporate businesses and the private affairs of the people. If our efforts here shall set a standard and inspire an ambition for greater economies and higher efficiency, we shall have served not only the government but the whole public particularly well. Perhaps our example will be of service to the world."

The President reiterated his opposition to deficiency appropriations and made a plea for an understanding among officials of the government that "the common good, not departmental advantage, is the end at which all of us must aim."

Prospects of a Surplus

Discussing the prospects of a surplus instead of a deficit, as was generally expected, Mr. Harding appealed for a continuation of the "careful and painstaking effort which has been made continuously during the first half of the year" and added:

"In a business so great as that of the national government receipts will not infrequently swell the total of calculated revenues. It seems likely that this will be true during the current year. But despite this possibility it now seems probable that the restrictions upon expenditure which have been possible by reason of the Administration's general policy and your splendid cooperation would have resulted in a surplus of receipts for the year. The prospect of such a surplus, when compared with the estimated deficiency of $24,500,000 that was outlined in the budget figures submitted to Congress in December, is certainly an occasion of much satisfaction to all of us."

Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, said that although the budget law was enacted to cover expenditures commencing with the fiscal year 1923, appreciable results were being obtained through executive pressure and guidance.

Under the economy program, the actual figures received from the departments for the first six months, Mr. Dawes said, indicated that the total expenditures for the present fiscal year, including transactions in the public debt, would not exceed the estimated figure of $3,967,922,365, a reduction of about $580,000,000 under the estimates made by the heads of the departments at the beginning of the year, and a reduction of more than $1,500,000,000 as compared with expenditures for 1921.

The various coordinating agencies, General Dawes said, had been most helpful in the reorganization of governmental business.

Boards Are Nonpartisan

"These boards," he said, "are nonpartisan, impartial and impersonal in their efforts, and constitute at the present time the bulwark of economy and efficiency in the handling of the routine business of the government. They will continue to be so for all the future, unless torn asunder by the selfish interests of the independent departments and establishments. This latter, however, will never occur unless a future President of the United States relaxes the attention which the present executive is giving to his responsibilities as the head of the business machine of the government."

WOMAN WILL SEEK CONGRESSIONAL SEAT

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb 3—Elsie Hill, daughter of former Congressman E. J. Hill of the Fourth Connecticut District, is to run for Congress from this district on the State Farmer-Labor ticket next fall, according to an announcement made today at party headquarters.

Miss Hill recently announced her marriage to Prof. Albert Levitt of the University of North Dakota and also her intention of retaining her maiden name. In 1920 Miss Hill was the nominee for Secretary of State on the state Farmer-Labor ticket and polled 1910 votes.

LONG-TIME CREDITS AS AUSTRIA'S NEED

Dr. Josef Redlish, professor of history and political economy in the University of Vienna and former Imperial Minister of Finance in Austria, delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Decay and Dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire" at Lowell Institute last night.

It will take long-time credits to put Austria on her feet again, Dr. Redlish declared. The value of the krone has been so greatly lowered since the close of the war that trade and production have almost ceased. Nothing but a loan can make the financial crisis less acute, he said.

Martin Bombers Recommended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, has recommended the purchase of 50 Martin bombers from the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, the lowest bidder.

Pershing Wants Fewer Officers

Sends Congress Bill Designed to Effect Economy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—A bill to reduce the number of army officers to 12,000, as compared with 17,000 now authorized, was transmitted to Congress today by Gen. John J. Pershing as chief of staff and introduced by Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Military Committee.

The bill was accompanied by a letter from General Pershing in which he said that in preparing the proposed legislation "the constant aim had been to effect immediate economy and at the same time maintain the morale of the army."

The measure, he added, was designed to make a balanced officer personnel and permit the army to have use of the services of all to the best advantage during "the period of stringent economy."

The proposed reduction would be so distributed, General Pershing said, that undue promotions would not take place.

Capper Bill Approved

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Resolutions opposing the plan to transfer activities of the national Forestry Service from the federal Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, and approving the Capper Bill, were adopted by the North Carolina Foresters Association in its eveienth annual convention held in Wilmington. The plan to appropriate not less than $1,000,000 for the preservation of forests at the headlands streams was also indorsed. Gallatin Roberts of Asheville, was reelected president of the association and J. S. Holmes of Chapel Hill, secretary.

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SENATE TO STUDY "CONSENT DECREE"

La Follette Charges That Department of Justice Is Trying to Get Modification for Packers and Resolution Is Adopted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—Charges that the Department of Justice is exerting its influence to obtain a modification of the "consent decree" prohibiting the "big five" packers from engaging in "side lines" of business, led the Senate today to adopt a resolution directing a full investigation by the Agricultural Committee.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, author of the resolution, made the charge on the floor that "invasion of the business field by the 'big five' is just as extensive now as it was when the 'consent decree' barring them from controlling the marketing of meats and other foodstuffs was handed down."

Under the Senate resolution, the Attorney-General is directed to furnish the committee with full information regarding any steps taken toward obtaining a modification of the decree through the Department of Justice.

Senator La Follette charged that a representative of the Department of Justice last year appeared before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and pleaded for a modification of the decree. "'Another government department objected,' said Senator La Follette, "and the matter was dropped at that time."

That same representative of the justice department, Mr. La Follette claimed, was later appointed as a member of the commission, of three named to investigate the desirability of modifying the decree. "I cannot escape the conviction that this commission was hand-picked to bring in a favorite decision," he added.

Mr. La Follette also made the charge that the Armours were "behind the movement," and were using the California Fruit Growers organization to gain their end.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, also urged an immediate investigation. "The Attorney-General has no moral right to attempt to modify this decree," said Mr. Norris. "It is in every sense a legislative matter and as such comes within the jurisdiction of Congress."

The Agricultural Committee, which is to investigate the matter, is "packed" with members of the "farm bloc," who are vigorously opposed to the reentry of the "big five" into other lines of business. Plans for the investigation will be put under way at once.

LIBRARY GIVEN TO GORDON COLLEGE

More Than 10,000 Volumes Are Presented by Son-in-Law of E. P. Vining, Their Collector

A collection of more than 10,000 volumes rich in Americana, Bibliana and Shakespeariana was presented to Gordon College of Theology and Missions last Thursday by Dr. and Mrs. Charles Otis of New York, son-in-law and daughter of Edward Payson Vining, who collected the library.

An unusual number of books dealing with Biblical, historical, and missionary subjects is included in the collection, there being hundreds of rare books in many languages. Among its interesting volumes are included Americana of the Indian and other native races; John Eliot's Bible for the Indians, "Up Biblum God"; many famous English and American Bibles, including Wycliffe's, Tyndale's, Bishop's, and many of the first printed in America, in several languages; and the second and fourth impressions of Shakespeare's first folio edition.

Mr. Vining, who was at one time prominent in the Union Pacific and other railroads, retired from the business world in early middle age, and became a noted scholar and writer. It is said that he was able to read, speak and write in some 50 different languages and dialects.

Spain to Modernize Navy

MADRID, Feb. 3—The Council of Ministers has approved the naval construction plans modernizing all types of war vessels, increasing the tonnage of torpedo boats and making scout cruisers 8000 tons each.

Family Tickets Are Now Like Passports

Commuter's Photograph Is Required in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special) — The 50-ride family ticket of the New York Central Lines, beginning today, must bear the photograph of the purchaser and in addition the signature of every member of the family who uses it. Conductors are authorized to require that anyone riding on the ticket shall sign his or her name as a means of identification.

Some months ago the company installed its system of requiring photographs of all commuters on the claim that commutation tickets were being misused. The same contention, it is said, has now been made regarding the higher-priced 50-ride family tickets.

Station agents are of the opinion that after the buyer gets his photograph ready for pasting on the new ticket it will take betwen five and ten minutes to do the clerical work at the ticket window.

WITNESSES ASSAIL STEEL RATE PLAN

Milwaukee Firms Declared to Be Affected by Pittsburgh Plan in Competition With the East

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3 (Special)—Blame for the unemployment of many Milwaukee workmen was placed on the Pittsburgh plus plan of selling steel, with the cost of freight from Pittsburgh to this city added even when the commodity is bought in Milwaukee, by witnesses in today's hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, of charges of unfair dicrimination made against eastern steel manufacturers by fabricators in the west and south.

Many contracts were lost by the Pawling & Harnischfeger Company, manufacturers of electric traveling cranes, hoists and excavating machinery, A. J. Hendricks, its vice-president, testified. He cited cases where eastern firms, not handicapped by the extra freight charges involved in Pittsburgh plus, had been able to outbid Milwaukee firms.

Milwaukee might become one of the chief centers for steel manufacturing but for the Pittsburgh plus practice F. B. Nanscawen, traffic manager for the J. P. Heil Company, said. This testimony was admitted in spite of objections by Attorney W. A. Corlett, representing the United States Steel Corporations. He added that Milwaukee could compete in the Pittsburgh market except for the Pittsburgh plus practice.

TOCORNAL CABINET RESIGNS IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 3—(By The Associated Press)—The Chilean Cabinet, headed by Ismael Tocornal, resigned today.

The cabinet crisis, which has been impending for several weeks, reached the acute stage last night when Francisco Gana, Minister of Finance, resigned after a vote of censure by the Radical Party deputies accusing the ministry of hostility toward certain political factions. The other members of the Cabinet resigned today.

Refuses to Accept Appointment

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3—Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, refused to accept appointment to the United States Senate from Iowa to succeed William S. Kenyon, who resigned to become a federal judge, Col. Washington Bowie Jr. announced at a meeting of the Maryland executive committee of the Legion yesterday at which Colonel MacNider was present. Colonel MacNider made no comment.

Work for Unemployed

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan 30 (Special)—The city council has passed an ordinance setting aside $20,000 for the immediate employment of men out of work and in needy circumstances. The ordinance provides for the employment of such men at wages of $2 a day, cleaning streets.

General Miners Strike Called

PRAGUE, Feb. 3—A general strike of miners throughout Tzecho-Slovakia was called today.

MR. HOOVER FINDS RAIL CREDIT IS THE KEY TO RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 1)

that such a program would give relief to 500,000 or 600,000 unemployed men, raise the standard of living of many others and give an increased domestic market to the farmers' produce.

"A billion dollars spent upon American railways," he declared, "will give more employment to our people, more advance to our industry, more assistance to our farmers, than twice that sum expended outside the frontiers of the United States in credits to foreign countries."

Enlarged Program Required

That the roads are impotent to undertake the necessary program, Mr. Hoover conceded. Loss of public confidence in railway investments and the competition of tax free government securities are the sand in the finance machinery of the roads. Conditions being as they are, the only hope for an enlarged construction program is seen by Secretary Hoover in government credit.

This proposal for government credit is, perhaps, one of the most daring statements ventured by a government official in recent days, since it will almost certainly be seized upon by the farmers and Labor as an example of relief proffered to a privileged industry for which they have been clamoring in vain. Agriculture, as it spoke through the national conference held here last week, wants more credit, and some of its members want government price guarantees. It is possible that agriculture may look askance upon any proposal to extend further credit to the railroads that are ranked on the side of the enemy.

Best Chance for Farmer

Realizing this possibility, Mr. Hoover made the definite statement that in the carrying out of this proposal lies the best chance of the farmer to realize lower freight rates and higher prices for his produce, with lower costs for his purchases. He asserted that government guarantees to equipment trusts upon the primary responsibility of the railways would not increase the taxpayers' burden.

"If American railways cannot earn interest upon their borrowings let us throw up our hands and prepare for a second Russia," said Mr. Hoover. In his opinion, railway investments will again become profitable when prices and wage levels settle to a stable basis and traffic is restored to normal.

With a reduction of the rates in basic commodities and an increase in equipment will come, according to Secretary Hoover's prediction, reduced production costs and consequent decrease in the "spread" between consumers' and producers' prices, which is responsible for the present demand for increased wages in industry and agriculture. This rate reduction must be made possible, he declared, through reduced costs of railway operation in wages and prices of supplies; but wage scales should only be expected to come down "step by step with the cost of living."

Mr. Hoover told the commission that determination of a permanent rate basis is impossible at the present time because of the uncertainty of future developments.

The Friendly Glow

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HOUSE AGREES TO DEBT BILL CHANGES

Objections of Secretary Mellon Overridden When Senate Amendments Are Adopted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Special)—Overriding objections of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, the House of Representatives today concurred in all Senate amendments to the allied debt refunding bill, thereby removing the last obstacle in the way of final enactment. President Harding is expected shortly to appoint the commission of five men, headed by Mr. Mellon, into whose hands control over liquidation of the $11,000,000,000 indebtedness passes.

Secretary Mellon had voiced objection to the amendments fixing June 15, 1947, as the date of maturity and 4½ per cent as the rate of interest that the loans should bear. Senate leaders remained firm in their insistence upon these two features of the bill and upon the acceptance of them by Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, and Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The House concurred despite Democratic opposition.

Democrats Criticize

An attempt to have the amendments voted on separately was overruled by Speaker Frederick H. Gillett.

Leading the opposition to the Senate amendments, John N. Garner, Representative from Texas, ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, declared it was the purpose of the Administration to give the international bankers preference in collecting their debts in Europe and to hold up the claims of American taxpayers.

"I predict that some of the payments through this bill will be held up to the limit of time allowed for maturing the bonds," Mr. Garner said. "Developments in the last 24 hours show that it is the purpose of the Administration to give the international banker the chance to collect the debts in Europe before the people of the United States get their chance."

There was a good deal of criticism of the Senate amendments, particularly with respect to the clause fixing the minimum rate of interest at 4½ per cent. Some members believed the rate should be made higher and not until Floor Leader Mondell declared the fixing of the rate "a good move" did the House finally accept it.

Usury Decried

"I have not been impressed by the argument that loudly proclaims that we should get our foreign debts immediately with large, fat interest rates," declared Mr. Mondell. "That may be popular but it is not sane. I do not believe that would be good business or American-like in spirit to demand an interest rate higher than that which will be placed on internal obligations.

"Our European debtors must not feel that they have the heavy hand of the usurer clutching at them."

In closing, Mr. Mondell frankly expressed the opinion that the United States will "do well to receive all of the principal of the foreign debt without seeking high interest rates in addition."

Secretary Mellon recently told the Ways and Means Committee that he believed it would be at least 50 years before the refunding of the debt could be possibly accomplished.

Photograph by Wide World

United States delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems

AMERICAN POLICY ON SINO-JAPANESE PACTS CLARIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

and manufacture and for agricultural purposes of South Manchuria, and to engage in any kind of business and manufacture there.

Chinese Regret

"The Government of the United States will, of course, regard it as not intended to be exclusive, and will claim from the Chinese Government for American citizens the benefits accruing to them by virtue of the most favored nation clauses in the treaties between the United States and China.

"In this, as in all matters similarly affecting the general rights of its citizens to engage in commercial and industrial enterprises in China, it has been the traditional policy of the American Government to insist upon the doctrine of equality for the nationals of all countries, and this policy, together with the other policies mentioned in the note of May 13, 1915, which I have quoted, are consistently maintained by this government."

Dr. Wang expressed the regret of the Chinese delegation that the Japanese had not renounced all the claims predicated on the 21 demands and the treaties of 1915. The Japanese claim that abrogation of the treaties would weaken international agreements Dr. Wang declared to be irrelevant.

"The Chinese delegation," he said, "has the honor to say that a still more dangerous precedent will be established with consequences upon the stability of international relations which cannot be estimated, if, without rebuke or protest from other powers, one nation can obtain from a friendly, but in a military sense, weaker neighbor, and under circumstances such as attended the negotiation and signing of the treaties of 1915, valuable concessions which were not in satisfaction of pending controversies and for which no quid pro quo was offered.

United States Interfered

"These treaties and notes stand out, indeed, unique in the annals of international relations. History records scarcely another instance in which demands of such a serious character, as those which Japan presented to China in 1915, have, without even pretense of provocation, been suddenly presented by one nation to another nation with which it was at the time in friendly relations.

"No apprehension need be entertained that the abrogation of the agreements of 1915 will serve as a precedent for the annulment of other agreements, since it is confidently hoped that the future will furnish no such similar occurrence.

"So exceptional were the conditions under which the agreements of 1915 were negotiated, that the government of the United States felt justified in referring to them in the identic note of May 13, 1915, which it sent to the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

"Because of the essential injustice of these provisions, the Chinese delegation, acting in behalf of the Chinese Government and of the Chinese people, has felt itself in duty bound to present to this Conference representing the powers with substantial interests in the Far East the question as to the equity and justice of these agreements and therefore as to their fundamental validity.

Abrogation Sought

"For the following reasons, therefore, the Chinese delegation is of the opinion that the Sino-Japanese treaties and exchange of notes of May 25, 1915, should form the subject of impartial examination with a view to their abrogation.

"1. In exchange for the concessions demanded of China, Japan offered no quid pro quo. The benefits derived from the agreements were wholly unilateral.

"2. The agreements, in important respects, are in violation of treaties between China and the other powers.

"3. The agreements are inconsistent with the principles relating to China which have been adopted by the Conference.

"4. The agreements have engendered constant misunderstandings between China and Japan, and, if not abrogated, will necessarily tend in the future to disturb friendly relations between the two countries and will thus constitute an obstacle in the way of realizing the public repose for the attainment of which this Conference was convened."

GERMAN TRADE EFFORT ASSAILED

Secretary of Labor Denounces Attempt to Draw American Industries From This Country

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Apparent attempts to arrange for the bodily transfer of various American industries to Germany were disclosed today in correspondence between Secretary of Labor Davis and E. M. Waring of the American Electric Cutting Company, New York. Secretary Davis condemned the endeavors as a "despicable and pernicious activity," and complimented Mr. Waring on patriotic refusal to participate.

A letter from the "Interocean Holding Company" in New York, sent to Secretary Davis by Mr. Waring as an example of the propaganda, called attention to the advantages which would accrue to American producers who transferred some of their manufacturing to Central Europe, because of the labor conditions prevailing there. The writer asked that he be authorized to quote figures to show comparative costs of producing in Germany and in the United States the commodity handled by Mr. Waring's firm.

The letterhead, Mr. Waring said, bore the inscription "Department of Propaganda and Statistics" but an effort had been made to ink this out.

DR. LODER, HOLLAND, CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF WORLD COURT

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3—(By The Associated Press)—The International Court of Justice, meeting in private session here this forenoon, elected as president of the court Dr. B. T. C. Loder, a former member of the Dutch Supreme Court.

The election of Dr. Loder was virtually unanimous. He will hold the office of president for three years.

Dr. Loder is an eminent authority on maritime law. He was a member of the Dutch delegation which visited Paris during the peace conference in 1919.

The time until the formal public opening of the court, on Feb. 15, will be taken up with the election of the vice-president and other officials and with framing the rules of procedure for the court.

PRESIDENT TO END ARMS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the record the statements which the powers have made on the important question of the 21 demands. This will include the position of the United States as set forth today by Secretary Hughes in the final session of the Far Eastern Committee. Secretary Hughes' statement is a reassertion of the American position of opposition to seeking special privileges in China.

This will form the program but it was officially indicated that the session would also be made the occasion for some addresses by the principal delegates, although valedictories may also be the order on Monday. Monday, however, is the President's day.

Treaties to Be Signed

The important work for Monday, besides the address of the President concluding the Conference, is to be the signing of the treaties. Five treaties will be signed in full view of the public. These are now being examined and put in shape to the extent of fixing the seals, so that there will be as little delay as possible when the signatories start to put their names to them. The five treaties are:

1. The five-power naval treaty.
2. The Chinese general treaty.
3. Chinese tariff and customs treaty.
4. Supplementary treaty to the Pacific Islands pact.
5. Submarine and poison gas treaty.

Two of the treaties, it was indicated, would not be ready to be signed. These are the Yap treaty and the Pacific cables treaty. Secretary Hughes said that these could be signed at any time by the representatives of the powers here. It was stated that the treaties would probably be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification within a few days of their signing. It is probable, therefore, that the compacts will reach the Senate not later than Thursday or Friday of next week. President Harding will in all probability submit the treates in person and at the same time address the Senate on the desire of the Administration for speedy action in ratification.

Shantung Agreement

If the Japanese and Chinese delegates have finished the drafting of the Shantung agreement and have put it in the form necessary for the actual signatures, there is every desire on the part of the Conference leaders that it should be signed on Monday when the other pacts are signed. The incident of actual signing would be regarded as a fitting conclusion in Washington of the vexing Shantung controversy.

The four-power pact already has been signed. It will be seen from the foregoing enumeration that the work of the Conference so far as actual treaties are concerned includes no less than nine compacts. At least six of them will have been signed and ready for the ratification process before the delegates have left Continental Hall on the last day of the Conference. Besides the treaties an important part of the work consists of the resolutions and statements on Siberia, the Chinese Eastern Railway and the 21 demands which for one reason or another it has not been found feasible to put in treaty form.

APPROPRIATION FOR CONGRESS IS REDUCED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — An appropriation of $12,339,410 to meet expenses during the coming fiscal year of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Library and the Botanic Gardens, is recommended in a bill reported today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The measure carries $637,125 less than the total of estimates and $785,208 less than the amount appropriated for the current year.

CHINESE PUPILS IN VICTORIA SET APART

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special) — A policy of segregating Chinese pupils in the Victoria city schools is being adopted with the sanction of the Provincial Department of Education. Hereafter all Chinese students of 16 years or more are to be excluded from the junior grades, except under special permission. A special school will be found for the accommodation of the pupils removed.

The decision has been protested by the Chinese residents of the city, who point out that the pupils affected are native born and the children of naturalized parents. The claim is advanced that it is not the British way to show such discrimination.

ANOTHER TRICK OF BOOTLEGGERS

Rectification of Denatured Alcohol May Necessitate Revision of Federal Distribution Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Bootleggers throughout the country are evolving a new industry—the rectification of denatured alcohol—prohibition officials said today, which probably will necessitate a complete revision of the government's system of distribution.

Reports have been received, it was said, that some of the government formulæ for industrial alcohol lend themselves readily to rectification, so that illicit liquor dealers are obtaining the denatured spirits under government permits and by various processes rendering it more or less drinkable.

Unusually large quantities of industrial alcohol, officials declared, have been withdrawn in some localities, ostensibly for use in the manufacture of barbers' supplies and toilet preparations, but after being subjected to chemical processes have found their way into the channels of the bootleg trade.

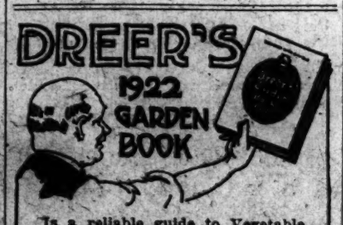
Revision of the present permit system is understood to be under consideration. Prohibition officials throughout the country are said to have been asked for their opinions of the workings of the present permit system in the light of law enforcement and are expected to submit to headquarters their proposals for combating the industrial alcohol angle of the bootleg problem.

There have been some proposals, it is understood, to shorten the life of the existing 90 days permits for the handling of industrial alcohol and to establish more rigid regulations governing establishments to which permits would be issued.

COW AND HEN AS INCOME STANDBYS

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (Special)—The cow and the hen of the Kansas farmyard are the big items which showed a profit in farm operations in this State last year, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. While the farmer was losing money on other items of his operations, or just "breaking even" on his wheat and corn crops, the dairy cow and the poultry yard were counting up profits for him.

"Always dependable standbys of our agriculture," said Mr. Mohler, "the cow and the hen have demonstrated their worth as reliable sources of income during this period of depression. They have been returning good profits while most other farm products were selling at a loss."



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"EXCURSION BRIDE" PLAN PROTESTED

Japanese Exclusion League of California Demands Treaty Based on Right of Nation to Regulate Its Immigration

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 27 (Special)—Cancellation of the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan regarding immigration into this country, and substitution of a treaty or laws based on the right of every nation to regulate its immigration without demand or interference from any other nation, is proposed by the Japanese Exclusion League of California in a statement submitted to Viscount E. Shibusawa, retired Japanese banker.

The league's statement complains that although Japan claims she has abandoned the "picture-bride" system by which Japanese women were introduced into this country, the "kankadon" system has been substituted, under which a Japanese man in America is permitted to return to Japan, marry and bring his bride back to America, without being subject to compulsory military service.

Under this plan, more than 1200 "excursion brides" were brought into San Francisco alone last year, it is asserted.

The league's protest against this procedure, with its proposals for a settlement of the immigration controversy, was submitted to Viscount Shibusawa at his own request, after he had held a long conference with V. S. McClatchey of this city, representative of the league. The Viscount has been touring the Pacific slope in an effort to find a solution of the racial problem here.

The league's proposal contains the following further provisions:

"Such treaty or laws should provide for absolute exclusion hereafter of all Japanese, male and female, who desire to enter this country as permanent residents. Provision should be made for temporary residence by diplomats, tourists, commerical men, etc. And that there may be no suggestion of discrimination, similar laws or treaty provisions should exclude Americans from Japan.

"The personal and property rights of Japanese who have acquired residence legally in California should be carefully safeguarded, as declared in the fourth section of the declaration of principles approved by the California Legislature. The State of California and her people have given every proof of good faith in fair treatment of Japanese now in the State."

CANADIANS WANT TARIFF ON FRUIT

British Columbian Growers Go on Record for the Present Protective Duty on Importations

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special)—Fruitgrowers of this Province, at their annual convention in this city, went on record emphatically in favor of the retention of the present protective tariff on fruit importations into Canada. It was declared at the convention that the experience of the marketing of the last season's crop showed very clearly how dependent the fruitgrowers of British Columbia are upon the maintenance of at least as much tariff protection as is at present enjoyed. The convention also emphasized the vital importance of a strict enforcement of the present provisions to prevent dumping of foreign fruit on Canadian markets at less than the cost of production.

It was said by some of the members that there were indications in some quarters that the present tariff on fruit would be tampered with. A resolution was passed to impress on the federal government the great need and importance of adequate protection of the fruit-growing industry.

The trend of the discussion showed that the volume of fruit production in this Province has outgrown the normal production of the home market, and from now on the Canadian grower must find new and distant markets for the increasing crops. In these foreign markets the British Columbia fruit will be forced to compete with the best fruit that the world can produce. It was pointed out that nothing but the best be sent to these distant markets with any hope of successful competition.

Share Lease in South Dakota

BROOKINGS, S. D., Jan 30 (Special)—According to H. D. McCullough, assistant farm management demonstrator at the South Dakota Agricultural College, the share lease is by far the most popular form of farm lease in South Dakota. He said that nearly four times as many farms in the State are rented on shares as are rented on a cash basis.

WAGES THE ISSUE IN GERMAN STRIKE

Railway Controversy Has No Political Significance — Government Lost Popular Support by Its Arbitrary Stand

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (Special by Wireless)—The situation created in Germany by the strike of members of the railway officials union, to which practically all locomotive drivers, stokers and trainmen belong, is certainly very serious, but there is no need to modify the view expressed in a previous dispatch that the movement is based entirely on the issue of wages, is without political significance, and certainly was not provoked by the so-called Bolsheviki.

If the increased wages demanded were granted, the government would have to pay out yearly 15,000,000,000 marks more money, an impossible proposition, in view of the country's desperate financial condition. On the other hand, the economic situation of the workers is deplorable, and explains their irritation and the strike.

The great mass of workers, labor unions and Socialist newspapers continue to condemn the strike, but unfortunately the government lost much popular support by issuing a proclamation ordering the arrest of the strike leaders and sequestration of their funds. If the government would withdraw this proclamation the way would be open to negotiations, and perhaps to a speedy settlement, as the General Association of German Trade Unions today offered its mediation to Chancellor Wirth. Unfortunately, withdrawal of the proclamation would indicate surrender on the part of the government, but it still is hoped that a compromise formula might be discovered whereby the opening of negotiations would be rendered possible.

The admirable discipline and good temper of the strikers continues, and it appears there are few extremists. The proclamation of a general strike has met so far with little response. On the other hand, if a settlement is to be reached, the government must act with more tact than it has hitherto displayed.

Berlin Workers Join Ranks of the Strikers

BERLIN, Feb. 3—(By The Associated Press) — Germany's railway strike, which has almost completely tied up all kinds of traffic since Wednesday midnight, became more extended today when the Berlin branch of the railway union joined the ranks of the strikers. It was estimated today that 77,000 engine drivers were now striking.

Passenger and freight traffic in north Germany was at a complete standstill.

The government's manifesto declaring the strike illegal has aggravated the situation. The executive committee of the Berlin Labor federation today adopted a resolution in favor of issuing a manifesto denying subordinate officials the right of association and demanding cancellation of the manifesto published by the Socialist press supporting the claim for such right.

The government today flatly declined to offer mediation of the strike. It was unofficially reported that the Technische Nothilfe, organized to give emergency help in industrial crises, had offered sufficient men to run 200 emergency trains. This organization, which includes numerous members of unions, says it is seeking not to break the strike but to keep up sufficient business to supply necessities. Its members have manned 10 stations in the Berlin district, six in the Ruhr area, five in the Breslau district and four in the Hanover district. Food prices everywhere are advancing.

Telephone Service in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Judge John C. McIntyre in discharging a grand jury today told them that telephone service in this city was inefficient. He referred to the service as "deplorable" and said he would submit the subject to a future grand jury for investigation.

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ECONOMY PLANS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Proposed Reorganization of State Departments and Formation of Cabinet Would Save Large Sum, It Is Believed

When Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts said recently that if state expenditures were not curbed radically the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would be bankrupt in 10 years, he gave pointed reason for carrying out the provisions for economy in State administration and expenditure recommended recently by a special legislative commission.

The Lieutenant-Governor, as a keen business man and expert in administration, sounded the warning and now bills are being prepared by men interested in Massachusetts legislation whereby it is hoped that laws will be framed and changes in methods of conducting the State's business made which will save not less than $10,000,000 a year to the taxpayers.

Gov. Channing H. Cox, in practically every message to the Legislature, solemnly sounds warning against increased expenditure, and he is thoroughly interested in the plan of the special commission to form a state cabinet with the chief executive and nine of his leading department heads as members. The Governor, himself long a legislator, has preached the doctrine of greater and more effective co-ordination between all the departments. The plan of the special commission on administration would make effective that change which Governor Cox has so long felt important.

Not only are the various department heads as cabinet officers to be brought together where they will learn how their activities should be made to complement one another, but a modern accounting system is proposed to replace that which many competent observers have declared to be obsolete. In the way of putting a further check to the loss of state revenues, a central purchasing agency is proposed through which supplies may be secured on more advantageous terms than those now prevailing.

Through increased fees for certain services and state activities the commission proposes that the Legislature frame laws to make more of the departments self-sustaining. A tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline used by motor vehicles in the State is proposed, to add to the revenues through the public works department, which has proposed an additional increase in motor licenses fees.

The declarations of the Governor that greater economy must prevail and that additional sources of income must be found, with the warnings of a shrewd business man in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor, have caused the members of the Legislature to study the report of the commission on state administration and expenditure with a view to presenting bills to place on the statute books the reforms advised. To give ample time for study of the report and the careful drafting of the proper measures for the Legislature, the time for presenting bills applying to this report has been extended until Feb. 15.

CALIFORNIA PLANS TO CONSERVE FISHERIES

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 27 (Special)—The State of California, through its Fish and Game Commision, will devote more attention this year than ever before to conserving fisheries, and making permanent, if possible, the annual harvest from the sea, which, last year, reached the total of $25,000,000 in wholesale value. At a conference just closed of the technical staff of the California State Fisheries Laboratory, at San Pedro, a program was outlined, designed properly to care for the fisheries of the State, particularly the large and very valuable sardine fisheries, which in 1919 produced 154,000,000 pounds of food.

TRAVELING LARDER TO ADVERTISE STATE

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 28 (Special)—Gov. Louis F. Hart has an unusual plan to advertise the products of the State of Washington. Some time during the first week of April a special train containing a carload of provisions produced here will leave for Washington, D. C. Accompanying the train will be Governor Hart and a group of citizens representing various civic organizations throughout the State.

"Produced in Washington" dinners will be given as follows: Washington, D. C., April 11; Philadelphia, April 13; New York, April 14; Boston, April 17; Chicago, April 26.

At Washington, D. C., a presidential dinner will be given at the New Willard Hotel, to which will be invited the President and his Cabinet.

RIGHT OF WOMEN TO HOLD OFFICE

Massachusetts Senate Asks the Court to Decide Validity of Bill Defining Eligibility

Under suspension of the rules, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday adopted an order introduced from the Committee on Rules requesting the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth to clear up certain points of doubt as to the constitutionality of a pending bill seeking to define the eligibility of women for public office. Under the proposed act women would "be eligible to election or appointment to all elective offices, to all judicial offices within the Commonwealth and to all offices to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth, or of any political sub-division thereof." Action is yet to be taken by the House of Representatives.

The order asks the Supreme Court to decide whether "the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, conferring suffrage upon women, so far affected the status of women as to render it constitutionally competent for the General Court to enact legislation declaring women eligible to hold any public office, elective or appointive, within the Commonwealth." It further asks whether the effect has been such as to render eligible to offices from which they were formerly excluded by the state Constitution; whether it is necessary to amend the Constitution to render them eligible to elective or appointive office; and whether amendment of either state or national constitution is prerequisite to the eligibility of women for election as senators and representatives in Congress."

Drive on Florida Liquor Running

Special Squad Detailed to Clean Up Traffic With Bahamas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Plans for a concerted drive on liquor and drug smugglers along the Florida coast were announced today by L. G. Nutt, acting chief of general prohibition agents. A special force of experienced agents, Mr. Nutt said, has been detailed to Florida for a thorough clean-up. The special smuggling squad, he declared, will operate along the entire Florida coast with Miami as its headquarters.

Drive Requested by Miamians

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3—Orders issued in Washington today for a concerted drive against liquor and drug smugglers along the Florida coast are in conformity with a request made several weeks ago by a delegation of local prohibition workers, headed by W. J. Bryan, who went to Washington to lay before the authorities a summary of conditions here.

The island of Bimini, in the Bahama group, is only 40 miles from Miami and shipments of whisky and other intoxicants are said to be landed daily by schooners and airplanes at various points along the coast. There are great stores of liquors at Bimini and on other islands in the Bahamas, and local officials have been unable to do much toward decreasing the traffic.

GERMANY SENDS 400 IMMIGRANTS IN GROUP

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—Four hundred German immigrants, recently arrived here and now domiciled on Ellis Island, the largest contingent to come from Germany since peace was declared, are making preparations to go to the middle west, where they will seek a livelihood.

It cost each of them about 45,000 marks for the voyage. In normal times a mark is worth approximately 24 cents, which would make their passage amount to $10,530. The actual cost, however, was $225 because the mark is now worth only about half a cent.

Total Eclipse Will Provide Test for Einstein Theory

University of California Ready to Send Astronomers to Australia to Watch the Moon's Shadow

BERKELEY, Cal.—Observations to test the validity of the Einstein theory of relativity are to be made by the University of California in Australia, during the total eclipse of the sun on September 21 of this year, as the result of a recent gift of $7000 to the university by William H. Crocker, for many years a member of the board of regents.

The official announcement of the work to be done says:

"Present plans include a preliminary observing program of nine weeks, to be conducted at Tahiti by R. J. Trumpler, assistant astronomer in the Lick Observatory, to be followed by actual observations of the eclipse at the Ninety-Mile Beach, under the personal direction of W. W. Campbell, astronomer and director of the Lick Observatory.

"The narrow path of the eclipse of September 21 will begin near Abyssinia, extend easterly across the Maldive Islands, over Christmas Island (south of Java), enter the northwest coast of Australia on the Ninety-Mile Beach, cross Australia in a southeasterly direction, and end near New Zealand. The northwest coast of Australia is, astronomically, the best point from which to observe the eclipse phenomena, because the dufation of totality is there the longest (5 minutes 18 seconds), the altitude of the sun above the horizon is high (53 degrees), and the weather conditions are the most favorable (almost rainless and cloudless in the average September).

"Since no other American expedition was in prospect, Dr. Campbell at once entered into correspondence with Australian astronomers, and with their cooperation the Australian Government and navy agreed to provide a ship from the Australian Navy to transport the University of California expedition and any other expeditions from Fremantle, Australia, to the Ninety-Mile Beach and return."

NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY GROWS RAPIDLY THROUGH CANADA

Possible Output of 1,000,000 Tons Foreseen by Pulp and Paper Association Head for This Year—Likely to Become Greatest Paper Producing Country

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special)—The growth of the Canadian newsprint industry was outlined to the Winnipeg Canadian Club recently by P. B. Wilson, president of the Pulp and Paper Association of Canada. Mr. Wilson said that in the 11 years intervening between 1909 and 1920, the newsprint industry in Canada had increased 489 per cent, and that this year there was, with the available machinery, a possible output of more than 1,000,000 tons, as compared with the 150,000 tons produced in 1909.

Canada, the natural home of the spruce tree, might look forward to the time when she would be the greatest paper producing country in the world, Mr. Wilson said. The industry, which at present is laboring under the heavy handicap of decreased price of newsprint and doubled cost of mill erection, must be supported by an educational advance resulting in an increased useful demand for paper, the speaker said.

"It is very important from the point of view of the paper industry of Canada," Mr. Wilson continued, "that the consumption of paper in Canada and the United States should be increased. It was estimated in 1919 that the United States used 33 pounds of newsprint per head of population, whereas in Canada it is estimated to be only 26 pounds per head of population. This discrepancy should be cured by the progress of education and the consequent reading of newspapers and books by a larger proportion of the population.

"It is natural that the manufacture of paper should gradually be leaving the United States, where supplies of pulp wood are becoming more scarce, for Canada, the natural home of the spruce tree. It should be stated that the capacity of production of newsprint today is much in excess of the consumption and it would consequently be unwise to add to it until the consumption has overtaken the present capacity, for such action would necessarily still further reduce the price of newsprint.

"During the period when the Canadian dollar was at a discount in the United States, the pulp and paper industry created exchange at the rate of about $350,000 a day, for every working day in the year, because its chief country of export is the United States. The exports in 1920, for example, amounted to $104,635,000. Thus, it easily ranks first in all of the industries in the value of exports with the exception, of course, of agricultural products.

"The industry in Canada employs about 26,000 persons in the mills, and about the same number in the woods at certain season of the year, and in the year 1918, paid about $25,000,000 in wages and salaries.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN LABOR CENTERS

Extension Courses Offered by University of California Proving a Great Success

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 27 (Special)—The use of the labor union or other organizations of workingmen as a center for the dissemination of knowledge, either technical, literary or general, is being given a trial by the extension division of the University of California.

A department of labor education was organized within this extension service last September. After rather more than four months' trial, the department is reported a success, and will be continued, providing opportunities for labor education throughout the state of California.

The report states that the term "labor" as used shall in no way be construed to include organized labor exclusively. "The term shall be understood to include all kinds of vocational workers of any grade or any trade who are interested in labor education. Any group of persons who are sufficiently interested to warrant the organization of a class will be considered."

In the field of technical education the university extension division now offers courses to workers in commerce, mathematics, electricity, drawing, chemistry, physics, mechanics, hydraulics, telephony, machine shop, wireless, engineering and other subjects.

The extension division has found that the study of political science and economics is making a wide appeal. There are courses offered in elements of economics, money, banking, exchange, labor history and development, United States government, industrial and economic history of the United States, history of economic thought, problems of poverty, labor organizations and labor legislation.

Courses are also given in public speaking, argumentation, elementary English, English composition, modern literature and philosophy.

MILK COMPANY FINED FOR CHANGING PRICES

WINAMAC, Ind. (Special)—What was said to be an effort at driving out an independent milk company known as the Hamlet Cooperative Farm Shipping Company, resulted in the conviction here of a Winamac creamery concern under a state law passed in 1913 which provides that no business concern may lawfully buy or sell the same product for a different price in one place than in another, where the difference in price is not explained by a difference in overhead expenses. The conviction was the first under that law. The court assessed a fine of $100.

It was admitted by the defendant that more money was paid for milk from farmers in one part of its trade territory than was paid to farmers in other parts.

INCREASE IN CHICAGO EXPENSES FORESEEN

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special) — An increase of $7,400,000 in the expenses of this municipality for this year is foreseen in the budget submitted by the finance committee to the City Council. This raises the total to $119,809,000, not including bond and vehicle tax appropriations.

Preparations are being made by different factions to add even to this staggering total, it is said. Amendments to increase the pay of policemen and firemen are in the hands of aldermen ready for proposal when the budget is acted upon by the council. Other aldermen are said to be prepared to move for the retention of many employees stricken from the pay roll by the finance committee as unnecessary.

Y. P. S. C. E. Anniversary

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3—The forty-first anniversary of the founding of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at Williston Church was celebrated with a prayer meeting tonight on nearly the same spot where the original prayer service was held.

San Diego Mayor for Reenforcement

Laws Must Be Upheld, He Tells Chicago Official

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28 (Special)—Mayor John L. Bacon of this city expressed his decided opposition to the proposed manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, in a letter he recently forwarded to James T. Igoe, city clerk of Chicago, in reply to a communication requesting that he submit to the San Diego Council a copy of a beer and light wine resolution adopted by the Chicago City Council.

The letter from Chicago contained copies of two resolutions, recently adopted by the Chicago City Council, one calling on Congress to enact laws modifying the Volstead Act, and the other asking the city councils of cities with more than 25,000 population throughout the United States to enact similar resolutions calling on Congress to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

"I believe that every effort of the United States Government, as well as the state and city governments, should be directed toward the enforcement of a federal prohibition act, and the attitude of criticism directed at this act is one that should be severely censured as tending to develop a spirit of criticism and antagonism against the federal government.

"If we are ever to maintain a democracy we must accept and uphold the laws of this country, once they have been fixed by the duly elected representatives, and failure to do this has a tendency to break down our respect for government and develop an unpatriotic national spirit."

POLISH STEAMSHIP LINE REORGANIZED

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—The Polish Mercantile Corporation, operating as the White Eagle Line, has scheduled its first ship, the New York, to sail for Danzig on April 4. This company is the reorganized Polish Navigation Company, which went into receivers' hands last November. Offices have been opened in this city.

The new concern is incorporated under the laws of Delaware and has an authorized capitalization of $5,000,000. Holders of stock in the Polish Navigation Company will be permitted to exchange it for shares in the succeeding organization, it is announced by one of the officials.

Formation of the old company was the result of a patriotic movement among the Poles who were living in the United States. It is understood that the original failure was entirely due to insufficient financing. Of the $3,000,000 capital authorized, practically none had been paid in. With the new corporation, however, $500,000 has already been paid in.

The New York, formerly of the Polish Line, was purchased from Worden & Co., New York; it will be operated for third-class passengers only. Negotiations are said to be under way for the purchase of two more passenger liners.

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AGRICULTURE GAINS IN NEW ENGLAND

Intensive Methods and Better Management of Farms Is Bringing Increase in Returns, Chamber of Commerce Finds

Intensive methods and better management of farms is bringing about an increase in New England agricultural returns, according to a report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce made public yesterday. Many farms in one Massachusetts county alone have increased their production more than threefold by progressive and scientific methods, it is stated, while within the last few years there has been a steady increase in the planting of apple trees and the cultivation of orchards.

The report, which gives an exhaustive analysis of the New England agricultural situation and a comparison with the situation existing in other sections of the country, has been prepared by the bureau of agriculture and the bureau of information and investigation of the chamber.

Along 14 or 15 lines, it asserts, New England may count safely on a substantial agricultural business. The very fact that farmers have been forced to turn from bulk production to specialization and from extensive to intensive cultivation has meant a greater production per acre and a greater consuming power for Boston merchants and New England manufacturers.

Greater Returns

While admitting that it takes more fertilizer, seed and labor to farm in New England than in other parts of the country, the report declares that greater returns more than offset this seeming handicap. New England farmers are finding out that their land is capable of raising certain crops well and in good quantity, with proper handling of the soil. Other crops it is learning to let alone. Thus competition with western prairie lands has caused a cessation in raising cereal crops in quantity save in one section.

On the other hand, the raising of apples, which for a time had fallen off tremendously on account of the vast quantities of western apples shipped from Oregon and Washington, is again returning to its rightful place.

A marked increase in the average value per farm during recent years is cited by the report as proof of the value of intensified farming methods. Farm machinery and the use of fertilizers help greatly in making the farms successful. That farming in New England pays is evidenced by the fact that Maine is one of three states in which more people live on property that they own free and clear than in rented houses.

More Diversified

New England farming is becoming more and more diversified. Some of the special lines which are proving profitable and in which these states stand high are dairying, potatoes, market gardening, sweet corn, maple sugar, cranberries, apples, fresh eggs and poultry, onions, hay, seeds, nursery stock and garden flowers. An increased attention to producing crops of high quality in all these lines is urged by the report as a necessary measure to insure the continued success of New England agriculture.

Despite the growing use of condensed milk and milk powders, the dairy industry is certain to remain anchored near the great metropolitan centers, while the success of truck gardens and chicken farms within the fast express districts is always sure.

Although it is thought that New England may always import hay from the west and Canada, a very large proportion of that used is now drawn from Maine and Vermont. It is partly because of the grass-covered green hills of Vermont, which were excellent grazing fields, that this State became a leader in raising Morgan horses and pure-bred sheep. The abundance of grazing lands in Vermont is a guaranty of the continuance of its dairy industry.

Aliens to Be Taught English

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—An educational program for the teaching of English to alien parents of children attending the city schools has been adopted by the Patriotic Society of New York. The Allied Societies intend to present their plans before the state Education Board through a committee, since the third amendment to the state Constitution, passed last November, provides that all who vote shall be able to read, write and speak English. The committee will recommend that the upper grade pupils of high and grammar schools act as "teachers" of their parents and others.

METHODS USED BY MEDICAL GROUPS

Allopathic Societies Get Class Legislation Through Extensive Propaganda, It Is Declared

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Special)—Domination of large philanthropic organizations for professional purposes and extensive propaganda, are two of the methods used by allopathic medical societies to secure large appropriations and special privileges, according to the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

"Passage of class legislation," says H. B. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the bureau, "is for the most part due to the highly organized propaganda combined with the failure on the part of legislators, organizations and the people generally, in many cases, to make proper allowances for the fact that those seeking such legislation can expend large amounts for propaganda with expectations of indirectly getting back many times what they expend, while those opposing such legislation, though they have much to lose, have nothing additional to expect by defeating the proposed legislation.

Methods Employed

"Unless proper allowance be made for this fact, the efforts upon the part of public-spirited citizens to point out the fallacy of propaganda of those seeking class legislation would simply be the signal for the latter to expend that much more and by requesting larged amounts expect the people generally not only to give them the special privileges they seek, but also to pay indirectly for the increased expenditures which they have incurred.

"One of the most flagrant examples of this is found in the methods used by allopathic medical societies to secure enactment of legislation that would give them absolute control over the bodies of the people all their lives."

Tendencies of Legislation

Mr. Anderson said that the bureau had summarized the tendencies of present medical legislation and the proposed legislation under what had been termed the "14 points of the political doctors," adding that while equal emphasis was not placed on all these points by allopathic medical societies, point No. 7 was recognized as "the heart of the covenant."

This point, he said, was the attempt to institute compulsory treatment, without limitation, both of those compulsorily examined and alleged to be found below the minimum standard of health, and of those taken sick.

"The strenuous efforts," he added, "they have made in the past, however, and which they are still making, to satisfy their craving for geater power, is chiefly responsible for whatever agitation there may be at the present time for legislation of this kind. For many years these societies have sought to build up a strong medical machine within the government, and this machine in turn is constantly reaching out for more power."

INDIANA FARMERS START DAIRY LEAGUE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special)—Twenty-five dairymen operating in this vicinity have organized the Indiana Dairy Marketing Association, a non-stock and non-profit-sharing organization, determined on several months ago by members of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations. The purpose of the organization is to facilitate the marketing of dairy products and to increase economy in the process by a better conservation of the abundant supply of summer milk which now regularly disturbs prices.

It is announced that the association will operate on the pooling plan, but will not, for the present at least, disturb the established agencies for distributing dairy products nor seek to effect immediate price changing.

MANUFACTURERS' RAILROAD VIEWS

Association for Consolidation of Governmental Activities Into One Bureau, and Repeal of Adamson and Full Crew Laws

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Consolidation of all governmental activities relating to railroads within one bureau or commission, which would include a tribunal representing the public exclusively, was among the "remedies" for the present situation of the carriers proposed today by the National Association of Manufacturers before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Repeal of such "artificial economic burdens" as the Adamson act and the full crew laws also was recommended by the Association, represented through the National Industrial Council.

These recommendations, according to C. S. Walker of Des Moines, Ia., who presented them to the committee, were based on a careful study, which comprised the views of citizens "whose active business life led them to realize the necessity for preserving the integrity of operation of the transportation system, and to remove the overshadowing dread of its financial breakdown or the arbitrary interruption of its service."

No solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions will be possible, Mr. Walker said, that "does not assure to the management (of the railroads) the opportunity to fulfill its primary obligation to give uninterrupted and efficient service at reasonable rates."

Any recognition of the authority of state tribunals in national transportation matters, he declared, "is retrogressive and injurious to industrial development as well as to orderly expansion of transportation facilities."

The right of the public to intervene in all railroad matters of interest to it should be explicitly set forth, the statement contended, and the proposed public tribunal would be empowered to settle all Labor disputes affecting carriers "without stoppage of service."

STREET RAILWAY IS OPERATED AT PROFIT WITH LOWER FARES

The public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company operated the lines of that road at a profit during the year 1921, despite a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 in revenue, according to the annual report made public yesterday. The net income for the year was $892,389.59, as compared with a deficit of $660,535.73 during the year 1920.

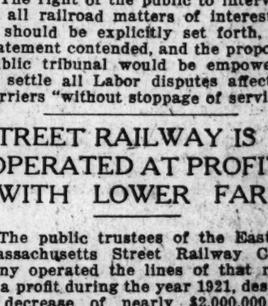
The shrinkage in revenue totaling $1,877,010.81 is attributed by the public trustees to fare reductions made in different districts, in accordance with the service-at-cost plan of the Public Control Act. The fare reductions during the year represented approximately $600,000. Fares range from 5 to 6¼ cents in different districts.

Equipment expenditures were reduced $355,797, power costs $699,122 and car operation $2,347,236. Of the latter sum the trustees declare $1,250,216 is attributable to the operation of one-man cars, and the balance to the consolidation of car houses, more economical car operation and other incidentals. Of the total car miles operated in December, 96 per cent was covered by one-man cars. These cars have made it possible for the road to reduce fares and continue in operation in certain districts where otherwise service would have been discontinued.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth

NEW YORK



Spring woolens and Spring cottons are chirping their first notes.

Kasha Cloth, Jaspellaine, Perllaine, and Callot Checks have unusual names—and they suggest Paris in a very positive way.

Likewise, the cotton fabrics; among which the aristocrats appear to be a "blistered" weave, called *Bulla;* and several other novelties of a very attractive sort.

There is beauty of color, and an obvious attempt at originality that goes well with the thought of a new season.

You'll not miss seeing the weaves—of course, not!

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE

Irish Linen, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

150 Cloths, 70x70 in. Value 9.00	5.85
40 Cloths, 70x88 in. Value 11.25	7.25
115 Doz. Napkins to match, 22x22 in. Value 11.25	7.25
Table Cloths, 2x2 yds. Special	10.50
Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds. Special	13.25
Table Cloths, 2¼x2¼ yds. Special	13.25

Towels

7800 Linen Towels. Special	35c
600 Turkish Towels. Special	29c
600 Turkish Towels. Special	39c
400 Yds. Crash. Special, yd.	40c

Bedding

Pequot Sheets, 63x99 in.	1.55
Pequot Sheets, 72x99 in.	1.65
Pequot Sheets, 90x108 in.	2.05
Pequot Cases, 42x38½ in.	39c
Pequot Cases, 45x38½ in.	42c

Mail Orders Filled

Curtains 2.00 3.00

Mercerized Voile Curtains, with extra full ruffles and deep flounce at bottom. 2.00

Hand Drawn Curtains of round thread scrim, finished with hand drawn work. 3.00

Mail Orders Filled

Cretonnes 58c

French Block Prints—
—exquisite color tones
—beautiful designs
—superior quality

Mail Orders Filled

MORE WALKOUTS IN TEXTILE MILLS

Further Wage Reductions Are Announced, Affecting More Than 10,000 Operatives in Various New England Centers

Walkouts in two Rhode Island plants, closing of another at the demand of strike sympathizers and announcements of wage cuts at several more mills marked yesterday's developments in the New England textile wage controversy. About 2000 persons were added to the ranks of the strikers, and more than 10,000 will be affected by the newly announced wage reductions.

About 300 strikers and strike sympathizers surrounded the Interlaken print works at Arkwright, R. I., and demanded that the plant be closed. Rather than face the possibility of trouble, the superintendent agreed to shut down. The plant employs about 650 hands.

A crowd of 600 strikers and friends from Ashton and Berkeley, R. I., headed by a band, marched to Lonsdale, R. I., and induced 200 weavers of the Ann and Hope mill of the Goddard group to join them. Later the mill was forced to close, throwing 600 more workers out. There was a stampede among the 600 employees of the Lonsdale No. 4 mill during the noon hour, and this mill also had to be closed.

The Lincoln bleachery in the same town was broken into on Thursday night by vandals who destroyed more than 10,000 yards of cloth. The company has offered a reward for the apprehension of those responsible. Notice of a wage cut had been posted but there was no strike in progress at the plant.

Mill agents in Fitchburg yesterday announced that wage reductions affecting about 3500 employees would be put into effect within the next two weeks. Although the amount of the reductions was not mentioned, it is believed that it will be in line with the 20 per cent cut announced in most of the other textile centers. The reductions will become effective next Monday in the Fitchburg Yarn Company, and Feb. 13 in the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, the Orswell mills and the Nockege mills. The Grant Yarn Company announced a reduction effective Jan. 30.

In Holyoke, the Lyman mills, employing about 1700 operatives, announced a reduction of 10 per cent, to take effect Feb. 20.

Wage reductions of approximately 20 per cent, effective Feb. 13, were announced at Biddeford, Me., by the Pepperell mills, employing 3500 operatives, and the York mills, employing 800. The Pepperell plant has been running only three days a week lately. The Saco-Lowell Machine Company, employing 2000 hands, announced that beginning next week it would operate only 30 hours a week.

Disciplined Resistance Plan of Union Leaders

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2 (Special)—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, says the union is better equipped to combat the wage reduction movement than for 20 years.

"We advise all our workers who come out on strike," said Mr. McMahon, "to give no opportunity to the employers to call upon their second line of defense, the military arm of our country, to picket every mill and to do so without fear, for as American citizens, they have that right. In other words, we do not believe that mob-fighting will get the same results as disciplined action.

"It is very evident that these continuous reductions of wages and attempt to increase the hours of labor in New England are in line with the attempts of the employers in the southland to reduce their employees to a system of peonage."

SILK ASSOCIATION DINNER MARKS GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Enterprise Started on Royal Domains of James I More Than Three Centuries Ago Has Resulted in Extensive Activities—Work of American Organization

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—The Silk Association of America will hold its fiftieth annual dinner at the Hotel Astor tonight. About 1000 members and their guests are expected to attend this celebration of the golden anniversary. The speakers of the evening are Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, Heywood Broun and Edward James Cattell.

In the February issue of The Silkworm, the official organ of the association, an interesting history of the organization and of the growth of the silk industry is recorded as follows:

"In 1608, James I of England undertook to raise silkworms on his royal domains. How many worms he raised we do not know, but his enterprise raised the hopes of a group of noblemen, to whom it occurred that the extensive British possessions in America would provide an ideal location for the industry, and make English importation of foreign silk unnecessary. Accordingly, the Company of Virginia sent out a fleet of ships, loaded with emigrants, and silkworms and mulberry seed from the king's own lands. Shipwreck practically ruined the undertaking, and little more was done to introduce sericulture into America until toward the close of the century. At that time a number of French Huguenots, skilled in silk cultivation, settled in South Carolina. A few years later Sir Nicholas Johnson formed a colony for silk-raising, also in South Carolina, and before 1835 the industry had been introduced into Louisiana and Georgia. But even during the years between 1750 and 1772, the period of greatest activity before the Revolution, exports of raw silk averaged only 500 pounds a year.

Sericulture Abandoned

"For many years after the American Revolution efforts were made to increase the production of raw silk in the United States. Between 1838 and 1844 special efforts were made to make sericulture one the of the important industries of the country. Great hopes were entertained, great enterprises were undertaken, but alas! losses and disappointments were almost as great. Cost of raw silk production in America was too high, and by 1844 sericulture in the United States was practically ended. Those interested in silk were free to turn their attention to more practical and profitable branches of the industry.

"The manufacture of sewing silk, silk trimmings and silk fabrics increased rapidly. In 1850 there were 67 silk manufacturing establishments employing $678,300 in capital and 1723 operatives, and producing silk products to the value of $1,809,476; in 1860, after only 10 years, the number of establishments had increased to 139, the capital to $2,926,980, the number of operatives to 5435, and the value of the products to $6,607,771. The silk industry in America was thoroughly established.

"Twelve years later, representatives of 43 silk firms met in the old Astor House, New York. Their purpose was to form an organization 'to promote the common interests of all branches of the trade in America, and to demonstrate the worth of the industry, and to give it a suitable standing in the public mind, that it might have its due share of weight in the councils of the nation.' The result was the Silk Association of America, which for the ensuing half century has been endeavoring to fulfill the purpose thus expressed in the minutes of the initial meeting.

Silk Association Organized

"Forty-three firms organized the association; the minutes of the first annual meeting, May 14, 1873, report an active membership of "sixty-five firms and manufacturing establishments;" today, at the opening of 1922, the roll includes nearly 500 members.

"The first work of the new organization was the preparation of a monthly statistical bulletin showing the amount of silk merchandise purchased by the people of the United States over and above that produced in American silk mills, "thus illustrating to the manufacturer," says the report of the secretary for 1873, "the extent and value of the demand open to him, and the supply from other sources with which he is in competition.

"At the time of organization, the silk association was divided into five groups: Division A, importers, dealers, and brokers of raw silk; Division B, throwsters and dealers in gum silk; Division C, manufacturers of sewing silks and twists; Division D, weavers and dyers; Division E, manufacturers of fringes, braids, ladies' dress trimmings and upholstery goods. Today the groups number 13.

"The original staff of the association consisted of the secretary and one clerk. Today, besides the secretary, there are an assistant secretary, a field secretary and a staff of 25."

VIEWS IN JAPAN ON REDUCTION OF ARMY

TOKYO, Feb. 3—(By The Associated Press)—The Seiyukai, or government party, has introduced a resolution in the Diet intended to offset one calling for a reduction in the army which was submitted recently by the Kokuminto, or National-Liberal Party. The members of the Seiyukai regard the original resolution as drastic. It would provide for "reform of the land forces to meet the demand of the times," following the naval limitation achieved at the Washington Conference.

HAITIAN PROTESTS ALLEGED INJUSTICE

American Interests Charged With an Attempt to Force Large Loan Upon the Republic for Their Own Advantage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Special)—"American business men are trying to force a loan of $14,000,000 upon the Haitians to keep them in perpetual financial and military servitude," Prof. Pierre Hudicourt asserted today in an address before the National Popular Government League. Professor Hudicourt is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and of the diplomatic mission from Haiti. He is to appear before the Senate committee now investigating the Haitian situation.

"The Americans who have invaded Haiti propose to pay off the French debt of $6,668,980; the $1,621,500 claimed by the railway interests, and the $965,000 of Haitian internal debt now in arrears," said Professor Hudicourt.

"Of the proposed loan of $14,000,000 there will be left $1,564,800. This, if the plans of the schemers go through, is to be devoted to irrigation projects and roads, not for Haitians, but for the immediate benefit of the American land grabbers.

"Neither Haiti nor Santo Domingo has yet had its day in court at Washington and before American public opinion. Their side has not been heard. I am here to present it to the Senate committee and, if possible, to the Administration and the American people.

"The National City Bank, which now owns the banking monopoly of Haiti, is empowered by this pernicious treaty to issue and fix the value of the people's money. The Haitian gourde, which was worth $1 in American money, Admiral Caperton has arbitrarily fixed at 20 cents. That means that the sugar and cotton and other interests that have got in there may pay their labor, which was over a dollar a day, but little more than 20 cents a day. That is what they are getting."

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE BRAZILIAN EXPOSITION

Chairman of the Commission in Charge of the Government's Exhibit Sails for Rio de Janeiro—$1,000,000 Appropriated by Congress for the Undertaking

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Special)—Col. David C. Collyer, chairman of the commission appointed by the President to have charge of the United States Government's exhibit at the forthcoming Brazilian Exposition, sailed with his party for Rio de Janeiro this afternoon on the Aeolus of the Munson Steamship Line. One million dollars was appropriated by Congress for this undertaking.

Two members of the commission now in Rio de Janeiro are Richard T. Monsen, formerly American consul in that city and now head of a branch bank established there, and William Grant Stephens.

The other members of the commission are Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore of Yonkers, N. Y., attached to the New York Republican League and member of the Women's National Republican League; Frank A. Harrison of Washington, a newspaper man originally from Lincoln, Neb., and John C. Kirby of Houston, Tex., president of the Southern Tariff Association. These last three members will sail later.

Points of Justification

Before leaving, Colonel Collyer outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the main points which justify American participation. First and foremost, he said, was the desire to increase the country's cordial relations with Brazil; secondly, it was hoped that the suggestions offered by the exhibits would be helpful to the South Americans in the conduct of their own industries; and, lastly, it gave the United States a long-looked-for chance to erect a suitable building to house the American Embassy.

This last idea of permanency most distinctly marks the hand of the leader of the commission. It was Colonel Collyer who was responsible for the California-Panama Exhibition at San Diego and it was he who found a section of waste land and built on it buildings which are still an addition to the architecture of that city. Frank L. Packard of Columbus, O., will be the architect of the United States building at Rio de Janeiro. It will be constructed without any partitions until the expiration of the exposition, when the inner walls will be put in and the whole transformed into an American Embassy building.

Opening Day, Sept. 7

The exposition will be opened on Sept. 7 of this year. Colonel Collyer anticipated the completion of the edifice and full installation of all the exhibits by that date, although he felt that an enormous amount of labor was yet to be done. He pointed out that it would be an entirely government affair and that it was in no way a commercial enterprise. All of the departments will be represented. From his remarks it appeared that the display to be offered by the Department of Agriculture would perhaps be of more interest to the greatest number of South Americans.

"Brazil," he said, "is a land of untold wealth. It has the finest potential agricultural possibilities of any country. It is larger than the United States by an area equal to Texas, and Brazil has not the sterile flats which abound in some parts of this land. Furthermore it has vast mineral deposits, the back of which has not even been scratched."

He went on to say that an effort will be made to enliven what might be to some visitors an otherwise "dead show," the work of the departments, by the use of motion pictures. He cited for example the work of the salmon and trout fisheries. "Beside," he remarked, "you can instruct so much more easily with them."

Other governments will have their offices and it is understood that the British Government will donate her building to Brazil when the exposition terminates.

Journalist to Lecture

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3 (Special)—Col. Charles A'C. Repington, former British war correspondent and military critic, returned here today on the Aquitania, to go on a lecture tour in the United States. He will discuss various personalities of Europe as he saw them during 1921, while making investigations for the London Daily Telegraph, and will also speak on the Washington Conference and its probable consequences. Colonel Repington attended the Conferene and recently returned to England for a brief visit.

THEATRICAL
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Beginning Monday

An Important Sale of Choice Dress Silks

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30,000 yards of Black Silks, White Silks, Novelty Silks and the most popular Plain-colored Silks

arranged in Lengths suitable for various purposes and extraordinarily low-priced at

75c., $1.35, $1.90 and upwards per yard

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For Monday

Another Special Offering of 54-inch all-wool Jersey

in the smart colors for Spring and Summer, with plenty of navy blue and black

at $1.75 per yard

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Imported Corsets

from the most fashionable Parisian corsetiers are a special and highly important feature of the activities of the Corset Department. In most instances these are exclusive models. The prices range from $10.50 upward

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which are designed and made in Paris especially for B. Altman & Co., and cannot be obtained elsewhere, are shown in stock at $15.50 and upward.

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For Monday

A Remarkable Sale of Imported Filet Laces

hand-made and of decidedly superior quality; at the lowest prices ever quoted for laces of this degree of fineness

Picot Edges, 10 yds. for . $1.25
Insertions to match, 10 yds. for 1.25
Edges (about ¾ inch), 10yds. for 2.00
Insertions to match, 10 yds. for 2.00

Rose Edges (about 1½ inches)
10 yards for 4.25
Insertions to match, 10 yds. for 4.25

Sold only in strips of ten yards each

Also a quantity of Edges and Insertions in widths of 3 to 5 inches

at 78c., $1.10 & 1.35 per yard

All of the above are imported filet laces

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For Monday

Six Thousand Yards of Heavy-weave Dress Linen

(36 inches wide)

in fifteen of the Spring's most desirable colors, as well as white and ivory

offering exceptional value at

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This material is all pure linen

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TWO RESIGNATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT

British Colonial Governors' Simultaneous Action Recalls Attention to the Alleged Inadequacy of Their Salaries

LONDON (Special) — Surprise has been caused in imperial circles in England at the cabled intelligence that two colonial governors had on the same day resigned their appointments as His Majesty's representative and commander-in-chief on the grounds that they were unable to carry on with their present stipend, which they had found to be totally inadequate. General regret has been expressed in the colonies at their action, for the two men in question were very popular. Sir Archibald Weigall had endeared himself to the people as nominal ruler of South Australia, and Sir William Allardyce, Governor of Tasmania, has a fine record in the Crown Colonies.

Their action is in fact regretted on many grounds; though it cannot be expected that the King's representatives should find it necessary to defray a considerable part of their official expenses from their private means, and this is the present position. While people in lesser fields of activity have had their salaries augmented to meet the enhanced prices of commodities, it is a notorious fact that the governors' salaries remain on a pre-war level, a level which, even in those days, was not regarded as extravagant.

The King's representative must maintain his office with traditional dignity. He cannot, for example, live in a log hut! The individual taste of the governors enters very little into the matter, for the standard is set, and must not be disregarded, and traditions are handed down by successive governors; resignation is therefore the only remedy at present.

Similar Situation in 1902

When two popular governors take this drastic action it is not surprising that the question of His Majesty's representation in the dominions is freely discussed, not only in imperial circles in London, but in the colonies also. It may be recalled that the first Governor-General in the Commonwealth, the Earl of Hopetoun, one of the most popular governors sent overseas, resigned office, after holding it for a brief period, on the ground that he was called upon to make considerable expenditure from his privy purse, and, although he was a rich man, he did not consider it right that he should be expected to maintain a high dignity from his personal funds. He found the salary voted by Parliament, £10,000 a year, was inadequate, and his resignation followed.

If, then, in 1902, the Governor-General felt it necessary to retire on the score of expense, the question today assumes greater proportions.

The recent action of Sir Archibald Weigall and Sir William Allardyce has rather played into the hands of a considerable section of the community; in fact already the Tasmanian Assembly has carried a motion in favor of the abolition of the position of state Governor. The Labor Party has for years past advocated the abolition of what it is pleased to term "imported" governors, and maintain that local men should be chosen to fill the highest posts of the Crown in the dominions. Moreover they have gone to considerable lengths in supporting their contention, and have even appealed to the Colonial Office.

Drastic Change Deferred

Some 10 years ago a notable dispatch was addressed to Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State, praying that the colonies might appoint their own governors, and a colonial premier contended that there were men overseas of sufficient standing to fill any office which might become vacant in the colony. The attitude taken by the Colonial Office was that, until there was an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of such drastic change, they could not advise His Majesty to make any alteration.

The Chief Justice of a colony had frequently been called upon to act as Governor during His Excellency's absence, or pending a new appointment from home; and it was urged that such temporary appointments have invariably been successful, and support the colonial attitude. On the other hand, however, it has been objected that if once the self-governing colonies had power to appoint their own governors, they might regard the office as a party perquisite, and, as in the appointment of an agent-general in London, might choose men for services rendered to their party, who would not, therefore, have the same hold upon the people as an unbiased man appointed by the King.

An additional point in support of the present régime is that a governor appointed by the imperial authorities forms a direct liaison between the colonial community and the home authorities. He is, therefore, in a better position to form an unbiased opinion upon the affairs of the country he is administering in His Majesty's name than a local man could be.

In Canada, it is noteworthy that in recent years men of the highest possible standing have been chosen to represent their sovereign. It is only necessary to mention His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, one of the most successful governors-general ever appointed; his successor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire; and now the King is represented in Canada by a famous general, Lord Byng of Vimy.

A Factor to Bind Friendship

In South Africa again the tendency is very much the same: Lord Buxton, once a distinguished member of the imperial government, was for several years Governor-General. He was succeeded by Prince Arthur of Connaught, carrying out, therefore, the royal tradition which began in Canada. It would seem, however, that the British Government is anxious to strengthen the bonds between the dominions and the homeland by appointing men directly related to His Majesty, or having intimate connection with the reigning house. During the Prince of Wales' visit to the Commonwealth, it was proposed by some colonials that His Royal Highness should be Governor-General during his brief sojourn, but the plan was not adopted.

It is maintained that the governors-general can do all that is necessary in the colony's relations with the Colonial Office, and that for a small community to be burdened with six state governors in addition to the Governor-General is not only unnecessary, but in these days, when curtailment of expenditure is essential, they urge their abolition. The action taken by Sir Archibald Weigall and Sir William Allardyce greatly strengthen the hands of those who support this movement.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MOTOR CONSTRUCTION

LONDON (Special) — Two developments, which may prove to mark the opening of a new phase both in aviation and road motoring, were reported recently. One is an aeroplane which folds its wings and successfully takes to the road, and the other the application of the Diesel type engine to the motor car.

The former has been seen and photographed in the Paris boulevards, where apparently it has operated without seriously interfering with the more conventional traffic. With wings folded it has an overall width of 7 feet 9 inches, and a length of about 27 feet. Two engines are installed, one of 300 horsepower for driving the air propeller and the other of 10 horsepower for driving the plane on the road. The latter engine is a four-cylinder unit using the same water-circulating system as the larger engine, and driving through a multi-plate clutch to a gear box with three speeds and a reverse. In addition to driving the plane on the road, the little engine is connected to act as a starter for the larger one.

A second pair of wheels, with axle and steering gear, is carried in the fusilage when the machine is in flight. In the air the new plane is said to be capable of 100 miles per hour, but no record is made of its speed on the road. As the total weight is given as 1.3 tons, the road speed, with a 10 horsepower engine, could hardly be excessive. The machine, it will be seen, is really an aeroplane with an emergency road traveling carriage and folding wings. It is in no sense a motor car with wings, although it may be a step on the way to such a development.

The report of the successful application of the Diesel engine to the motor car—if it prove to be true—is a matter of more immediate practical importance. The idea itself, of course, is by no means new, but the difficulties surrounding its application are sufficient to justify a certain reserve pending more definite information. A well-known firm of motor engineers is said to have under test an experimental engine which has given highly promising results.

Radio News Prospects

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3—Early action on legislation authorizing the extension for five years of the use of the naval radio for transmission of press dispatches may be expected, Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, said at the White House today after a conference with President Harding. The President, the Senator said, has given the measure his hearty approval.

GOOD WILL INSPIRED BY PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS INDIAN VISIT

Spontaneous Enthusiasm by the People All Along the Line and Precautions of Guards Defeat Extremist Efforts to Promote Disaffection Among Natives

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28 (Special)—The Prince of Wales had a thoroughly enjoyable week in Nepal devoted entirely to sport and the nearest approach to a holiday which he has had for a very long time. The camp was situated in a beautiful position on the edge of high ground in the forest overlooking the junction of two rivers in front and furnishing a magnificent view of the foothills covered with forest stretching to the mighty snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas. Each night Nepalese entertainments were provided.

Serious business was resumed with the arrival of the Prince at Patna, the capital of the new province of Bihar and Orissa, on the morning of Dec. 22. The arrival was public, and after the deplorable happenings at Allahabad some trepidation was experienced as to what might eventuate at Patna as the non-cooperators had been very active. Along the roads to the maidan the spectators were numerous, and the street corners were thronged, but a repetition of the experience of Allahabad would not have caused great surprise when happily all doubt was set at rest on arrival at the maidan, where were thousands upon thousands of people in and around a great amphitheater which took up three sides of a handsome pandal. Here the Prince in reply to the address at the reception committee referred to his pleasure at visiting a province visited by his grandfather and by his father and first formed into a province of its own by his father and distinguished by being the first province in India to have an Indian Governor.

After lunch at Government House polo was played with vigor, and it was here that it became obvious that the harta was fast breaking down. At night there was a brilliant and largely attended reception at Government House. The next day he witnessed a parade of the police who thus received some recognition of the very arduous work which now more than ever they have to perform.

Enthusiasm at Calcutta

And so on to Calcutta where the royal guest arrived on the morning of Dec. 25 and where his arrival had been awaited with tense expectancy tinged too with considerable anxiety. It can be said at once that the reception was splendid. The non-cooperators did have a limited success in a few places along the route on the first day but not afterwards. The city was completely free from strikes and all forms of locomotion were in general use. The races were held and in spite of the threats and efforts of the extremists to plunge the city in darkness the illuminations at night were brilliant in the extreme. Much of the credit for this must be given to the members of the Civil Guard who unceasingly patrolled the affected areas, and performed any useful work to hand.

After the first day there were no signs of the hartal, which is generally admitted to have been a colossal failure. Calcutta was forewarned by what happened at Bombay, and the disorders have been trifling in comparison.

There is no doubt that the Prince wherever he goes, and wherever he stops long enough, gains a great triumph. He has a very natural charm of manner, whatever he may be inwardly feeling. Day by day the opposition of the extremists, as directed against the Prince's visit, is being smashed by giant hammer strokes.

The very deep feeling of veneration in which the name of Queen Victoria is held is still one of the striking features of Indian life. She was, of course, the first white ruler of this country. It is also significant that a special tribute was paid to Lord Curzon.

Revolutionary Contrasts

A number of arrests continue to be made but on a diminishing scale. There is reason to believe that the authorities are not anxious to fill the jails with silly people but to take drastic action without warning in the case of the more serious offenses. A number of volunteers were recently arrested in Allahabad for having set up their own swaraj, and their own police. They were told by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavija on his way from Calcutta to Ahmedabad not to give unnecessary trouble to the police. At the other end of the picture, and in contrast to the loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Prince of Wales are the proceedings of the National Congress at Ahmedabad. Here a strong and a growing party of delegates headed by a representative from the United Provinces made an effort to change the creed of the congress to one of complete independence. This was successfully opposed by Mr. Gandhi, but the conference was somewhat uncompromising on the question of a round table conference with the authorities.

He in turn was given sole power, including that of appointing his successor, with the solitary reservation that he could not conclude peace with the Government of India without the sanction of the Congress committee. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavija fruitlessly pleaded the cause of moderation, and a manifesto signed among others by Mr. Jammadas Dwarkadas, M. L. A. and Pandit Kunzon of the United Provinces Legislative Council, shows how Mr. Gandhi has again alienated moderate opinion.

HUGE VIADUCTS FOR LONDON'S TRAFFIC

LONDON (Special)—The problem of London's boundaries and government is attracting much attention at the present time, and closely bound up with this is the question of traffic facilities.

It was hoped that the new Southwark Bridge would be helpful in relieving the congestion, but this hope has been disappointed. The bridge has done scarcely anything to relieve the pressure on its neighbors, for the simple reason that it leads, so to speak, "nowhere." The case of Westminster Bridge has become notorious. It takes several minutes to cross it in an omnibus or taxicab. The cause of the congestion is to be found chiefly on the south side of the river. Many roads from all directions converge upon a small area in this quarter, and the traffic forms a hopeless tangle. Waterloo Bridge is the only other bridge that serves this district to any appreciable extent, and this is too narrow for modern requirements.

The question of a remedy is a difficult one. To widen all the main thoroughfares would cost a prohibitive sum. Two other courses are available. One is to improve the methods of traffic regulation and the other is the construction of either overhead or underground crossings at the chief intersections. It is the latter solution that was recommended in the Architects Journal not long ago. In other countries where it has been adopted it is found to work with success. It could quite well be adapted to the peculiar case of London.

Something of the kind has already been done, in the case of Holborn Viaduct, for example. Here, of course, the solution was obvious and easy of execution. To construct a crossing where both thoroughfares are at the same level is, however, a more difficult matter. The Architects Journal suggested that it would be found most expedient not to sink or raise only one of the intersecting roadways, but to alter the gradient of both—namely, sink one and raise the other. The task is not beyond the ingenuity of the civil engineer working in conjunction with the architect, and the benefits would be enormous.

GREECE APPEALS FOR THRACIANS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Formal protest against return of any of the Hellenic populations to the "Turkish yoke" was handed today to the legations of the United States, England, France and Italy at Athens, the Greek legation here announced tonight, making public the document.

The protest referred specifically to the populations of Thrace and opposed even the slightest change in the frontiers of that territory.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Writer Observes an Utter Deterioration of Real Estate—Only the Middle Floors of the Dwellings Are Now Habitable

MOSCOW (Special) — Like Rome, Moscow is built upon seven hills. They are not large hills, but in a flat country like Russia every inequality of the ground attains importance. The flatness of the country has indeed been regarded by some as a material and geographical symbol of the leveling tendencies of the Russian people.

On the porth of the Moscow River the city forms roughly a semicircle with the Kremlin, situated on an eminence dominating the town, in the center. The walls of this ancient fortress are surrounded on three sides by a sort of garden, a ring of garden, like boulevards from another circle embracing the middle of the town, and there is yet a third semicircular garden street, the Sadobaya running at mid-distance between the circumference and the boulevards.

The main streets radiate from the Kremlin gates or, on the east, from its adjoining bazaar, the walled China Town, which is the business center. Between this bazaar and the Kremlin there is a wide plain at the end of which stands the gorgeous church of Basil the Blessed, Vassilii Blajenny. The emperors when visiting Moscow always drove down its main street, the Iverskayd, through the Iverskayd Gate to the large plain, the Krassnaya Ploshad, or Red Square, and thence to the Kremlin on the right.

Moscow a Garden City

This gate is flanked by the Town Hall, now the Moscow Soviet Building, on the wall of which, immediately overlooking the chapel, is exhibited in large letters the following quotation from Karl Marx: "Religion is opium for the people." But the people pay no heed to this monitory legend, the majority imitating the example of their former emperors and entering the chapel to say a short prayer on their way to business.

It will be seen from the above brief description that Moscow is laid out as a garden city. Many of its houses have large grounds with lakes. This quaint and noble city has suffered much from modern improvement. Of late years there have sprung from everywhere huge German-built apartment houses which are strangely out of place and strike a discordant note. The outskirts of Moscow consisted formerly of a belt of pine forests, which acted as a windscreen; but the traveler will today search in vain for those time-honored woods, for they have all been cut down for firewood, the virtual failure of the railway system having made the more distant sources of supply practically inaccessible.

Houses Largely Ruins

Nearly all the houses in Moscow are in ruins. The basements, where there are basements, are uninhabitable because the various pipe services have got out of order and they are consequently damp and insanitary. The top floors are equally uninhabitable because the rooms have got out of repair. In the large apartment houses it is therefore the middle floors only that are occupied. These houses are, with few exceptions, in the possession of the proletariat, who air their dirty linen, such as it is, on the balconies, and whose habits are little conducive to tidiness or even cleanliness.

The Russian proletariat is rather childlike and on the whole amiable, but entirely untutored and untrained in what the "degraded bourgeois" of Europe and America regard as civilized methods of living. Even middle-class people who were formerly fairly prosperous live in conditions that are nearly unimaginable. No family is permitted to have more than two rooms, however numerous it may be. It is quite common for eight or 10 persons to inhabit this limited space.

Government Lawyer No Exception

A lawyer of distinction, who is employed by the Soviet Government on account of his expert knowledge of international law, and who has an invaluable library of 10,000 volumes of books in many languages on his special subject, books which he has continually to consult in the course of his work for the government, is not excepted from this rule. In most apartments the eye of the visitor will be arrested by the sight of neatly chopped up stacks of firewood piled against the wall in between the ordinary furniture. It is stacked in this way because there is no other place to keep it.

Every morning the head of the family has to go out into the courtyard to chop his own wood. Delicately nurtured young ladies, princesses and countesses by birth, frail and willowy looking, may be seen at this work. They enjoy it. The novelty amuses these young people and the exercise is certainly beneficial. But, as is more generally the case, the heads of families, who have to go to their government departments where they are kept all day, and who are accustomed to manual labor, find these duties very irksome.

Unique Box Stoves Used

In pre-revolution days those houses in Moscow which had no central heating were warmed in the winter by means of large tiled stoves, the fuel being wood. These stoves were generally huge and, occupying a corner of the room, usually did duty for four rooms. Today, now that the tenement is limited to two rooms, this system will not work; moreover, in consequence of the dearth of fuel, these huge stoves, which consume large quantities of wood, have become impracticable.

Instead a new and quaint system of heating has been installed. This consists of small flat boxes of sheet iron in which the wood is burnt, the smoke being allowed to escape by a pipe through the double windows. This method is less costly, consuming very little fuel, but it is also very inefficient and produces very little heat. Enough has been said to show that the lot of the inhabitants of Moscow under the present régime is not a particularly happy one.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special)—The political crisis in this State has come to a head with the resignation of the Labor Government. Following the appointment by the government of Simon Hickey, a member of their party, as Speaker, the single-vote majority passed to the Opposition parties, the Nationalists and Progressives, and the government was immediately defeated by one vote on a motion for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Dooley, the Premier, saw the Governor, and "tendered him certain advice," which the Governor could not accept. Mr. Dooley then resigned and advised the Governor to send for the leader of the Opposition, Sir George Fuller. It is believed that Mr. Dooley asked the Governor to grant a dissolution, in which case he would have gone to the country as Premier. Now, if Sir George Fuller fails to carry on he will at least have some political advantage in the consequent election.

The Labor Party intends to fight the election, which they expect on the three issues—a living wage, a 44-hour week, and motherhood endowment. The two first issues would suit the opponents of Labor, in view of the widespread unemployment and difficulties caused by the delay in post-war reconstruction.

A pleasing feature of the critical period in Parliament has been the moderation and courtesy shown by all parties, and this has been commented upon by the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, who also paid a high tribute to the conduct of the Labor Ministry, as known to him, during the present period.

AUSTRALIAN CITIES OUTSTRIP COUNTRY

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special)—Tables prepared by the Commonwealth statistician from the census figures show the rapid growth of the large cities at the expense of the country. In a decade Australia's population has increased by slightly more than 22 per cent but the rural population has grown by only 9.11 per cent, and the migratory population, which is on the whole rural in character, by 7.9 per cent, while the metropolitan population went up 38.1 per cent and the population of provincial towns 10.10 per cent.

In New South Wales the rural population is 31.64 per cent of the population of the state; in Victoria it is 37.33; in Queensland, 47.58; in South Australia, 39.16; in Western Australia, 39.06, and in Tasmania, 52.22. New South Wales suffers in this comparison by reason of the large mining centers of Broken Hill and Newcastle and the big steel and iron works at the latter port. It is estimated that 43.01 of the population of Australia live in the capital cities and their suburbs, 37.47 live in the country, and 18.98 per cent in country towns.

USE OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN WAR

Edinburgh Radio Society Learns of the Manner in Which the Zeppelins Were Detected

EDINBURGH (Special)—An exhibition in connection with wireless telephony and telegraphy was given in Edinburgh recently by the Radio Society of the city, and district and an opportunity was afforded of seeing wireless receiving and transmitting sets in actual use.

G. D. Crichton, the chairman, said wireless was not a costly hobby, and gave astonishing results for the smallest possible labor. Nine-tenths of the material of the exhibition was entirely homemade. One receiving set, for example, had been made at a cost of 17s. 6d. and it could receive messages up to 1500 miles. On five afternoons in the week they got the latest news spoken from the Eiffel Tower, Paris, every morning they got Berlin, and every Sunday afternoon they got a concert at The Hague, which could be heard very distinctly in Edinburgh.

An "Official Eavesdropper"

Sir Alfred Ewing, principal of Edinburgh University, said the man in the street did not know of the wonders of wireless. James Clark Maxwell, a small Scottish landlord not far from Edinburgh, was the first to recognize electro-magnetic waves and that the waves with which they were so familiar under the name of light were nothing else than electro-magnetic waves of particular lengths.

During the war, Sir Alfred said, he had been the "official eavesdropper." He had organized the office in which continuous reception was maintained night and day of all wireless signals it was useful to overhear. He had a large staff of experts under him and they had organized a large number of stations—Marconi, Post Office and Admiralty. Night and day there poured into his office a continuous stream of messages of which they had to make what they could.

How Zeppelins Were Watched

There were, he stated, many secrets in the archives of the office. It became possible to hear almost every whisper that was occurring in the North Sea, and they developed an exceedingly efficient system of directional wireless. So efficient was it that if a Zeppelin were crossing the North Sea, and it made a wireless signal, before many minutes had passed the position of that airship was plotted on a chart in his office.

It was interesting to note, Sir Alfred remarked, that they got their directional system perfected before the Germans, and then they watched the Germans doing it. A Zeppelin would make a signal asking her own side to tell her where she was. Her own side would do that, and they would hear it, although they knew it already. His staff became so expert that they could recognize the very accent of the sender, and in that way came to know when the signs were changed by the Germans.

South Dakota Road Money

PIERRE, S. D. (Special)—This State will probably be able to meet its share of the federal aid road appropriation which amounts to $1,204,260.31 for the coming year, according to the best information which can be obtained from the State Highway Commission. This will call for an equal unexpenditure from the state highway fund. At the end of 1921 there was approximately $1,000,000 remaining unexpended in the highway treasury.

CANADIANS WANT THE NATION TO HANDLE WELLAND CANAL

Ontario Boards of Trade in Convention Applaud View of Power Association Head That Waterway Through Canada Should Be Operated Under Federal Control

WOODSTOCK, Ont. (Special)—An expression of opinion by O. E. Fleming, president of the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association, to the effect that Canada should permit no participation in the work of the Welland Canal, but handle herself a waterway running through Canadian territory, was approved and applauded at the convention of the Ontario boards of trade here.

"The Welland Canal," he explained, "is being deepened so as to provide at the present time a depth of 25 feet and ultimately a depth of 30 feet. The 25-foot depth will admit to the upper lakes 80 per cent of the ocean-going vessels now being used. When you get a depth of 30 feet you will be able to admit 90 per cent of the ocean vessels that sail today.

"In the past few years, since we have built the 25-foot canal system at the Soo, the amount of tonnage going through the Soo locks is greater than the combined tonnage going through the Panama and Suez canals. That is an extraordinary statement, but that is the fact. There is a greater tonnage going down the Detroit River nine months of the year than the tonnage that leaves New York City or Liverpool. So you see, in that area of 1000 miles from Port Arthur to Buffalo, there is a greater tonnage than from New York to Liverpool, but it is blocked at Buffalo.

"Grain must be handled five times from the head of the lakes to the ocean-going steamer, and if it pays the Canadian Pacific Railway to transship in the same way, lake and rail, rather than haul grain over the lines they have built themselves, there must be an important saving. Figures given in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange show that if they could ship direct from Port Arthur to Liverpool, there would be a saving on every bushel of wheat sent out by water route of 7 cents.

"Montreal interests are fighting the project. Montreal wants to be the funnel through which everything shall come and go. New York wants everything to come and go there, and is fighting the thing at Washington, so we have a fight on our own hands to get what the people of this country need. Development of electrical power in Ontario should take the place of the coal we buy from the United States. We are spending $90,000,000 a year for coal that could be replaced by electricity. We could, if this waterway were opened up, buy coal from Nova Scotia, and bring it up here for our own use. So, whichever way you look at it, this thing must appeal to business men as what we need, and now is the time to get it."

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ADVANCE TOWARD THE WORLD'S PEAK

Members of the Mt. Everest Expedition, on Their Return to London, Tell of the Progress Made Last Spring

LONDON, (Special)—The returned members of the Mt. Everest expedition have received an enthusiastic welcome home. The Duke of York and a distinguished company, which included members of the government, Lord Bryce, presidents of learned societies, experienced mountain climbers, Gordon Selfridge, and a delegation from the Alpine Club of France assembled in Queen's Hall to greet Lieut.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury, leader of the expedition; George Leigh Mallory (formerly a Master of Charterhouse), who led the climbing party; A. F. R. Wollaston, naturalist, and Mr. Bullock. They had a thrilling story to tell, revealing heroic effort, unfailing endurance, and great achievement.

Prompted by a joint committee of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, the expedition set out in the spring of 1921 to make a partial ascent of the highest mountain in the world (29,240 feet), which had been unapproachable until, at the end of 1920, the Government of India obtained permission of the Dalai Lama for the passage of the expedition through Tibet. The immediate object was not to attempt to reach the summit, but to explore all the approaches and discover the most favorable route, with a view to a further effort a year later. As Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, chairman of the committee, remarked at the meeting, that object has been exactly achieved.

Many Valleys Explored

On every side, except to the southwest, which is in Nepaul, all the valleys leading to the great peak have been explored. After many weeks of effort, the climbers found what they believed to be a feasible route to the top, by way of the northeast ridge. In September, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Bullock more than once attained a height of 23,000 feet, visited many passes, and explored a large number of glaciers. Mr. Mallory, who has done a great deal of guideless climbing in the Alps, confessed that he cherished a secret intention of getting as near the summit as he could, but the lateness of the season and the bad weather made further progress impossible for the time being. He will, with Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt, Mr. Somervell, and George Finch, renew the attempt this year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard-Bury stated that the scientific results have not been fully worked out, but in general outline some 13,000 square miles of new country have been surveyed and mapped, part of this by the method of photographic survey and on a large scale; a large collection of birds and mammals of all sizes have been brought home; the geology of the whole region has been carefully worked out by Dr. A. M. Heron of the Geological Survey of India, who is compiling a geological map of the district; and a series of photographs has been taken of a country previously quite unknown and containing some of the grandest scenery in the world.

At the Sunrise

"Here on this sharp ridge, at a height of 21,000 feet, with no obstruction to hide the view, sunrise came to us in all its grandeur and beauty. To the west, and close at hand, towered up Mt. Everest, still over 8000 feet above us, at first cold and gray, and with a sky of the deepest purple behind. Then, all of a sudden, a flash of golden light touched the utmost summit of Mt. Everest and spread with a golden light all over the highest snows and ridges of this wonderful mountain, while, behind, the deep purple of the sky changed to orange. Makula caught next the first rays of the sun and glowed as though alive, and then the white sea of cloud was struck by the gleaming rays of the sun and glowed with color, and, glowing, slowly rose and struck against the island peaks in great billows of fleecy white. Such a scene has seldom been the privilege of man to see, and once seen leaves forever a memory that the passing of time can never efface."

On Sept. 22 the party moved up to the Lhakpa La, a col 22,320 feet above sea level, whence "the only possible way" up to Mt. Everest could be seen clearly. "It necessitates first a descent of 1200 feet on to a branch of the Rongbuk Valley, and then a steep climb up to the north col, a col that joined Mt. Everest with the north peak, some 24,600 feet in height. Mr. Mallory, with Mr. Bullock and Major Wheeler, went on the next day and reached the col at a height of about 23,000 feet, but although the weather remained bright and clear, a northwesterly gale had already set in which made life even at the Lhakpa La camp very unpleasant, and conditions became absolutely impossible for any higher climbing."

The most vivid passage in the leader's fascinating narrative was his description of the climax of the effort. Through the Kharta Valley fuel and stores were carried to a camp at 20,000 feet. "On Sept. 17," says Colonel Howard-Bury, "we started off at 2 a. m. with a full moon shining with the most brilliant light, turning night into day, and we climbed up along the ridge south of the camp which led to a peak 21,300 feet high that overhung the Kama Valley. When we started there were 13 degrees of frost, and, except for the distant roar of the stream far away in the valley, there was no other sound, only an intense stillness. The valleys in Tibet, the great gorges of the Arun, the wooded valleys of Nepal, all lay buried under a white sea of clouds, out of which emerged the highest summits of the mountains, like islands out of a fairy sea. In the bright monlight, mountains like Kanchenjunga, 90 miles away, stood out sharp and distinct, and far away to the south, over the plains of India, was constant lightning."

BELGIAN-DUTCH RELATIONS IMPROVE

BRUSSELS (Special)—Mr. Theunis, in his recent statement in the Belgian Chamber on government policy, referred to the relations between Holland and Belgium. "The gradual improvement of our relations with the Netherlands," said the Minister, "rendered possible a renewal of the discussions over the revision of the treaties of 1839. The Belgian and the Dutch nations supplement each other economically, and in many cases their interests are one. The Belgian Government is convinced that the Cabinet at The Hague is inspired by the same spirit of reconciliation. Such being the case, it should not be difficult to find formulas which would satisfactorily assure mutual relations which, while respecting our rights and our safety, would render possible the full development of our industrial and commercial interests."

Mr. Van Cauwelaert, the new Burgomaster of Antwerp, and leader of the Democratic Flemish Parliamentary group, who spoke later, declared himself highly gratified at the steady improvement of Belgian relations with the Netherlands. "We all have the impression," he declared, "that the strained relations between the two governments is harmful for our economic position. I hope that our former friendly relations with foreign countries will soon be restored. The safety of Belgium does not rest so much on the rattling of the saber as on the moral authority of its representatives. The strength of the Netherlands lies in the fact that her diplomatists have a clear aim. Let us therefore support our representatives abroad in their endeavors to remove every obstacle tending to impede world peace."

LEAGUE RESOLVED TO PROTECT MINORITIES

GENEVA (Special)—The Council of the League of Nations has received notification from the governments of Austria, Hungary and Rumania that they intend to adhere to the procedure relating to the protection of minorities adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on June 27, 1921.

On the proposition of the governments of Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia, the procedure will be put into immediate operation in those two countries. All claims relating to the protection of minorities which do not originate from members of the League of Nations must be transmitted to the interested states for observations before being submitted to the Council and the members of the League.

All States which have reached an understanding regarding the rights of their minorities have been invited to set forth whether they desire to adopt the same procedure. The procedure is now in force in the following states: Austria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Tzecho-Slovakia.

Mr. Hymans, president of the Council of the League of Nations, convened the Council in session for January 10 at Geneva. The agenda was to include the questions of the mandates and the report thereon by Mr. Theodoli, and also the question of minorities.

DANISH RIGHT TO GOVERN GREENLAND

Norway Refuses to Acquiesce in Denmark's Request for a General Recognition of Its Sovereignty Over Island Colony

COPENHAGEN, (Special)—"Greenland's icy mountains" would hardly appear as likely to be a bone of contention between two European nations, yet such is the case. The position has arisen in this way. In reply to statements which had appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the Norwegian Government had declined to recognize the validity of Danish sovereignty over Greenland, a sovereignty which had lately been more clearly defined by the Danish Government, the Danish Legation made the following statement:

"It is the opinion of the Danish legal authorities that Danish sovereignty in Greenland has been established as a fact by Danish Legislature, more especially by the proclamation of March 18, 1776, that the state monopoly has been internationally recognized in a number of treaties, and that Article 1 of the above-mentioned proclamation sanctions the extension of the monopoly. The recognition of Denmark's sovereignty over the whole of Greenland, which was sought and obtained from various governments on the occasion of the sale of the West Indian colonies to the United States in 1917, is therefore regarded by Danish Crown jurists as a not indispensable confirmation of an already established position. The Danish Government points to the fact that verbal, but conclusive, assent has already been given by the Norwegian Government to the Danish Minister in Christiania through Mr. Ihlen."

Norwegian Contention

Norway has now issued a counterblast to this statement, and the Foreign Office at Christiania has officially declared:

"We have not by treaty or in any other way acknowledged the declaration of the Danish Home Office published on May 10 of last year concerning Greenland being included in the Danish colonies and concerning the Danish administration of Greenland. Consequently the Norwegian Government cannot consider the Danish rules in this matter as binding in relation to Norway."

There the matter stands for the present, and it will be interesting to watch developments in regard to the "most northern colony in the world."

Denmark would certainly seem to have established a very strong position for herself in regard to her sovereignty over Greenland, and it was only during the past summer that the bicentenary of the beginning of Danish efforts to bring European civilization to Greenland was celebrated in Denmark and King Christian X paid a visit to the colony. This was the first occasion that a Danish king had visited the colony.

The area of Greenland is 46,740 miles and the population consists chiefly of 15,000 Eskimos, who are slowly increasing at the rate of 1.2 per cent per annum, and who mostly inhabit the 200 settlements established along the west coast. In addition to the natives there are about 200 Europeans, mostly Danes.

The Danish missionary, Hans Egede, was the first to start civilizing Greenland, where he landed so long ago as 1721. This early pioneer was known as the "Apostle of Greenland" and it was he who originated the state trade monopoly which has ever since been so closely identified with the administration of the country. The government took over the monopoly in 1776. This trade, which consists of the exchange of bear, fox and seal skins, eiderdown, feathers, and so forth for provisions, arms, ammunition, and the like, has never been a source of profit to the state, but the income derived therefrom has been applied to the expense of administration. The government has found a further important source of income from the royalties on cryolite, the quarries of which are operated by a private company. The annual value of the royalties has lately amounted to 500,000 kroner. During the war very high prices were realized for Greenland products, but on March 31, 1920, there was a debit balance in the state account of 80,000 kroner. Against this is to be set the accumulated credit balance of 1,600,000 kroner.

Self-Reliance Taught to Islanders

In regard to the form of the future government of the territory, it may be stated that the committee which was set up some time ago, to investigate the trading monopoly and to submit proposals for the future administration, was the first of the kind in which native Greenlanders have been included.

The report made by this committee said, inter alia, that "in the opinion of the committee the chief object to be achieved is to educate Greenlanders so that they may become self-reliant, that is to say, to develop them morally and economically to such a degree that they may be in a position to live in free communication with the rest of the world when, at some time in the future, the present artificial isolation of the country comes to an end."

UNION STATION FOR LOS ANGELES

California Railroad Commission Orders Three Railroads to Build New Structure

SAN FRANCISCO, (Special)—The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroads are ordered to begin immediately the construction of a union-passenger station in Los Angeles, in an order recently handed down by the California State Railroad Commission. The railroads so instructed are limited to the area bounded by Commercial, North Main and Redondo streets, Alhambra Avenue and the Los Angeles River, in selecting the site for the union terminal. The order is contained in a decision on a rehearing of the so-called "Los Angeles Terminal Cases," and, with certain modifications, reaffirms the former ruling. This is the first time in the history of the State that a state railroad commission has ordered transportation lines to construct a station in any large city.

The most important modification in the new ruling is that the Pacific Electric Company is not required to join with the steam roads in the construction of the terminal, the commission concluding, after a careful review of the record, that there was not sufficient evidence to furnish foundation for an original order to this effect.

A second modification is that the provision for a representative committee to prepare plans for the proposed union station is eliminated and the carriers themselves are directed to submit plans and estimates. This modification was made after the railroads had objected to the order calling for the appointment of the committee.

OVER 700 INITIATED INTO KU KLUX KLAN

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 3—More than 700 candidates were initiated here last night into Capital City Chapter, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, it became known today. About 1500 persons attended the initiation, according to newspaper men allowed to be present. Addresses were made pointing out alleged immoral conditions in Austin, and denouncing anti-American tendencies.

New Members in Waco, Tex.

WACO, Tex., Feb. 3—Nine hundred and thirty-seven new members were taken into the Ku Klux Klan at a meeting here last night, according to information given to local newspapers today.

FEWER OFFICIALS IN INDIANA URGED

MARION, Ind. Jan. 30 (Special)—The next General Assembly of Indiana could "with entire propriety" reduce the number of state officials, boards and commissions one-third, Jesse E. Eschbach, chief examiner of the state board of accounts, told the Kiwanis Club of this city.

"No Tobacco Day" Set

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3—Governor McRae in a proclamation today declared his belief that "the general use of tobacco by men and women from youth up, generation after generation, is contributing to unmistakable and certain degeneracy," and set March 22 as "No Tobacco Day" in Arkansas.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN PROTESTED

Protection From the Compulsory Medical Features of Massachusetts System and Omission of Detailed Individual Records Sought in Bill Before Legislature

Protection of public school children in Massachusetts from compulsory medical examination in the schools and cessation of the present practice of making permanent a detailed physical record of each child is urged in a bill, recently presented to the State Legislature, which is scheduled for a public hearing on March 13.

Objections to the present law have grown from its loose construction. Although doubtless intended for nothing more than the care and protection of public school pupils, it has been declared by lawyers to be open to unlimited abuse.

The present bill is the outgrowth of a recent incident, given wide publicity by some newspapers at the time, in which a number of girls, members of the freshman class at the Melrose High School, refused to obey an order to disrobe to the waist for physical examination. The parents of one of these girls had the bill for the State Legislature drawn up, and sent it, accompanied by a petition signed by William Albert McCoy, Hervey Mason Jr., Theodore G. Heyliger and William B. Osgood, all residents of Melrose, to the State Legislature.

Over-Jealous Officials

The situation is well explained in an editorial which appeared in the Marblehead (Mass.) Messenger a little over a month ago, and which was copied widely by papers in this State and elsewhere. It reads in part:

"While the law (Section 57 of Chapter 71 of the General Laws) is so loosely drawn that it is quite possible, according to the opinion of lawyers, for school authorities to carry physical examinations to the point of completely disrobing both boys and girls, it is contrary to common-sense to suppose that the Legislature ever contemplated any such procedure or even as near an approach to it as has been attempted in some of the larger cities. There is good, wholesome American common-sense in the declaration of Dr. Crutcher, a California champion of the rights of school children, that 'it is the school that is public, not the child.'

"The zeal of health officers and school physicians for gathering physical data amount to an obsession in many cases, and it is fairly apparent that their ideal of physical examination in the schools is nothing short of the complete examination required for recruits under the military law. We believe that citizens should let it be thoroughly understood that they do not wish either their sons or daughters to be manhandled in any such fashion under any pretext whatever.

"All of this physical regulation and inspection of school children is based upon the theory that the people exist for the sake of the State, whereas the good old American doctrine is that the State exists for the convenience and benefit of the people."

"Best Way Out"

"Although there is much dissatisfaction with the present law regarding physical examinations in the public schools, it has never been contested in the Supreme Court, and is not likely to be," declared Henry D. Nunn of the Medical Liberty League yesterday. "This is because parents wish to spare their children the embarrassment of a court trial, and though they may object vigorously to the existing law they prefer to comply with it in some manner, such as having their children examined in the home and the record card filled out by a family physician, than to have their children appear in an unfortunate circumstance before their fellow students. Therefore the bill now before the House, which would amend the existing law so that it could not possibly be abused, is the best way out of an unpleasant situation.

"It is against the principles of American liberty to subject children against their wishes and the wishes of their parents to a physical examination. Yet under the existing law, though in itself it does not warrant the enforced examination of school children, this result is obtained in a round-about manner. A pupil objecting to physical examination may be barred from school, and then the parents may be prosecuted for the non-attendance of their children."

The New Bill

As amended by the recently introduced bill, the section of the general laws regulating physical examination of public school children would read:

"The committee may cause every child in the public schools to be separately and carefully examined at least once in every school year to ascertain defects in sight and hearing, and other defects tending to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results, but no child shall be required to undress either partially or entirely for the purpose of being so tested or examined, nor shall any child be so tested or examined, whose parent or guardian files with the teacher, his or her written objection to having his or her child or ward so tested or examined."

SUPPORT ASKED FOR DRY ICELAND

Senator Jones Says It Faces Economic Isolation Because It Refuses to Purchase Wine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Special)—Because the prohibition-abiding people of Iceland refuse to import wines from France and Spain, the governments of those countries threaten "economic isolation" of the farthest north trading folk, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, told the Senate today.

The French and Spanish governments say that if their wines and liquors cannot find a welcome in Iceland, then the Icelanders must find other markets wherein to sell the fish on which they depend as a basis of exchange for commodities.

Placed in this predicament, the people of Iceland have appealed to temperance organizations of the dry United States. Senator Jones, one of the prohibition leaders in Congress, introduced a resolution providing for an "expression of profound regret and great concern" by the Senate that France and Spain and other European countries should bring economic pressure on the Icelanders to force them to import their liquors.

His resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

AUTOMOBILE PARKING SYSTEM IS CRITICIZED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3 (Special)—The modern city's system of parking automobiles in down-town streets is a dangerous practice, Traffic Chief John Kennedy has advised a Chamber of Commerce committee here.

Mr. Kennedy recommended setting aside a space available for parking purposes and operating a municipal parking establishment. He favors, moreover, cuting down the street parking limit from one hour to 15 minutes and advocates widening of the streets at the parts adjacent to safety zones. In the down-town sections he would place bumpers (lighted at night) in the middle of the street interesections to prevent night speeding.

Churches Will Aid Idle

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3 (Special)—Episcopal churches of Buffalo will engage in employment bureau work to aid the jobless, as the result of a resolution adopted at a diocesan meeting at Rochester. The church purposes taking an active part in solving the unemployment situation and will do this by having the individual clergymen throughout the diocese seek the cooperation of laymen in helping to find or make jobs. A recommendation was made that homes and business houses find casual jobs. An especial effort will be made to obtain work for former-service men.

GOVERNMENT COAL MINE PROFITABLE

Alaska Engineering Commission Savings Through Operations on Eska Creek Exceed a Million—In Advance of Needs

JUNEAU, Alaska (Special)—Considerable progress has been made in development work and mining at the government coal mine on Eska Creek, in the Matanuska field, says a statement issued by the Alaska Engineering Commission. From June 18, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1921, the property has been operated continuously with the exception of a period of three months in 1920, when it was closed on account of a strike, producing in that time from 2000 to nearly 6000 tons for each operating month.

The total production for the period stated amounted to 187,304 short tons. The operating expenses were rather high because the work was entirely of a pioneer character and much of the exploratory work done was charged directly to operation. Starting with no reserve, the commission has continued development in advance of its needs until now it has about 200,000 tons of coal practically ready to mine without further exploration. Wages have been higher than at any point in the United States for the same type of work, and no coal has been mined by contract. Moreover, during the war period supplies were purchased at the peak of market prices. The financial statement shows the original cost per short ton of 2000 pounds, including all operating and maintenance accounts and investment, to be $6.57. The operation of this mine has saved the Alaska Engineering Commission more than $1,250,000,000, as compared to the cost of similar quantities of coal imported from the outside. Under an executive order issued by former President Wilson, the commission may sell the surplus coal for domestic and other local needs of the territory. But Congress has, not appropriated funds to carry out any enlarged program of coal mining, and no means are available to meet market demands in regard to quantity or ocean transportation.

The Eska coal mine is situated about 60 miles from Anchorage at the terminus of a three-mile standard gauge spur from the Chickaloon branch of the government railroad. The mine openings are on Eska Creek, a tributary to the Matanuska River. The slopes of the adjacent hills carry a sufficient supply of good timber for mining purposes.

Upon taking over the property the commission made extensive enlargements and improvements to the operating equipment, the total betterments to the mine amounting to $216,735.11, according to the statement issued, and at the same time kept up a steady production of coal. At Eska the beds have been folded to form a syncline, the axis of which trends east and west, the southern limb, where exposed, dipping about 32 degrees toward the north; and the northern limb dipping from 10 to 30 degrees toward the south. Six seams have been opened on two horizons, the upper containing Maitland, David, and Emery beds; the lower, Eska, Shaw, and Martin beds. These vary in width from 2½ to 5 feet, with an average of 3. The beds in each series are from 10 to 30 feet apart, and the two series are probably separated by several hundred feet of strata, though it is impossible to get an accurate cross-section on account of the faulting, which is concealed by overlying gravel.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF MILK IS TO BE INTRODUCED

Plan Is Indorsed by Dairymen of New England and Will Be Put Into Practice as Soon as Workable Basis Adaptable to Local Conditions Can Be Formulated

Cooperative marketing of milk has been indorsed by the dairymen of New England in convention in this city, and will be put into practice as soon as a working plan adaptable to local conditions can be formulated. The details of the plan were left by the convention to a special committee, the personnel of which will be selected by the board of directors.

The convention of the New England Milk Producers Association concluded its two-days business session on Wednesday and the directors, as the governing body of the organization, went into executive session yesterday. The reelection of Dr. George R. Little of Schaghticoke, New York, as president, and Richard Pattee of Boston, as managing director, for the ensuing year, was the first item of business.

Because of the many details entering into the pooling plan, very careful consideration will be given by the directors to the selection of the personnel of the pooling committee. The revolving plan, that has been working successfully in New York State, will form the basis on which the New England committee is expected to found its project. Several months may elapse, however, before the plan becomes finally operative.

It is anticipated that its adoption will eventually bring every milk producer in New England into the association, thus swelling the membership from 21,000 to approximately 50,000 or 60,000 farmers.

E. R. Eastman of New York, addressing the convention on Wednesday, described the revolving plan inaugurated by the 62,500 dairymen of that State eight months ago. In that short period, 75 milk plants have been established where surplus milk is converted into by-products, eliminating waste.

"During December," he said, "association checks mailed to dairymen in the State totaled $6,000,000.

"Under the plan the dairymen sell their milk to the league. In Demember they were allowed a base price of $2.45½ cents per 100 pounds of milk testing 3 per cent butter fat.

"The expense of operating the league, including overhead, salaries and advertising, was 6½ cents per 100 pounds of milk handled during the month. This sum, deducted from the base price, gave the farmer $2.38 per 100 pounds.

"The revolving plan forms the groundwork of the whole system, and under this plan the league has established a working fund for the operation of by-product plants and the purchase of necessary equipment by deducting from the farmer 20 cents for every 100 pounds of milk handled. Certificates are issued to cover the amount of the deduction. These certificates, virtually representing notes, are redeemable at the end of the five-year period. In the meantime they draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

"The deduction of the 20-cent loan from the New York farmers during December, therefore, left them an actual cash return of $2.19 per 100 pounds, as compared with an average of $1.85 paid to farmers in 16 other organized dairy sections of the country during the same month."

Mr. Eastman in his talk pointed out to the New England dairymen that this difference between the price paid to farmers in other territories and that paid to the New York farmers during the month of December represented a saving to the New York trade of over $1,000,000, made possible through the cooperative plan.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STAR ATHLETES MEET IN ARENA

Boston Athletic Association Annual Indoor Games Expected to Result in Record-Breaking Performances This Evening

The greatest indoor track and field meet of the year, so far as New England is concerned, takes place tonight in the Boston Arena when the Boston Athletic Association holds its thirty-third annual invitation games. These games have always stood at the very top in amateur athletic competition, and with such famous athletes as J. W. Ray, United States amateur one-mile champion; Allen Woodring, Olympic 200-meter champion; E. J. Thomson, world's 120-yard high hurdle record holder; A. G. Desch, United States 440-yard hurdle champion; R. E. Johnson, five and 10-mile and cross-country champion, and J. L. Murphy, holder of the world's record for the running high jump, indoors, among the contestants, the quality of this year's meet is sure to be up to the usual high standard. Then, too, there are several relay races on the program, with the great two-mile varsity race between Harvard and Yale as the final event on the program.

While every event is sure to furnish the finest of competition, there are three or four which will stand out most prominently. One of these will be the Hunter mile. Among the stars scheduled for this race are Ray, who established a new world's record for the 1½-mile distance in winning the Rodman Wanamaker trophy at the Millrose A. A. games in New York last Wednesday night; H. C. Cutbill, captain of the B. A. A. team and holder of the trophy at the present time, and M. L. Shields, one-mile intercollegiate champion in 1920. The winner of this race should come close to breaking the present record of 4m. 14 3-5s. made by Ray in 1919.

Johnson, G. T. Nightingale and James Henigan of Medford should put up a great battle for the William's trophy. Nightingale won it last year in 14m. 56 4-5s., but he was not called upon to face such hard competition as will be the case this year. Johnson is a decided favorite to win.

Picking the winner in the Maj. F. H. Brigg's 40-yard trophy race is out of the question. With H. B. Lever, University of Pennsylvania, who won the 40-yard dash in the Millrose A. A. games last Wednesday; Loren Murchison, who won the 50 and 60-yard dashes in the Millrose games and who won the Brigg's trophy last year; Allen Woodring and B. J. Wefers Jr., a metropolitan sprint champion, trying to wrest the trophy from Murchison, the spectators will see some of the best sprinting the games have ever offered.

Another event of note will be the 45-yard high hurdles, in which Thomson is a decided favorite to win. R. S. Whitney, Harvard, who won the 50-yard hurdles at the Millrose games, Desch and Anton Hulman Jr., '24S of Yale, will try to break the tape ahead of the champion, but they will have to better anything that they have yet shown in order to do it.

The running high jump will be watched with interest, as J. L. Murphy, the Notre Dame University star, who recently broke the record of S. C. Lawrence 2d, which was made in a B. A. A. meet will try to better his new mark. With L. T. Brown, Dartmouth track captain, and R. H. Clark, Amherst College, among the contestants, the new record-holder will have to come pretty close to a new record if he is to win the event.

When it comes to the relay races the Harvard-Yale event is the classic. Yale was a favorite to win again this year, as the Elis had practically a veteran team; but if Thomas Campbell, Yale's famous anchor man, is unable to run, the battle is sure to be very close, as Coach W. J. Bingham has developed a very promising quartet at Cambridge this winter. Campbell was forced to withdraw from the Millrose games Wednesday and it is doubtful if he will run tonight.

Other relay races which will be brimmed full of excitement and keen competition are the one-mile race between the Harvard and Yale freshmen, the Crimson being represented by one of the best freshman fours it has had since the days of Westmore Wilcox; the Dartmouth College-University of Pennsylvania relay; the Boston A. A.-New York A. C. relay, and the Phillips Andover-Phillips Exeter Academy relay.

MINOR LEAGUES' POLICY DEPLORED

Senator G. W. Pepper, Framer of Major-Minor Agreements, Expresses His Views

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Minor league organizations which are refusing to recognize the "selective system" for advancing their players to the major leagues as advocated by those two organizations are "violating all ethics of Americanism and holding their players in bondage," United States Senator G. W. Pepper, framer of the major and minor league agreements and rules, declared here today.

Expressing his views on a question which is expected to be prominently discussed at a meeting here in a few days between Judge K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, and the American League club owners, Senator Pepper said it was one to which he had given exhaustive study and that he was convinced there is no better arrangement by which a player can advance from one league to another and finally reach the majors than that as provided for under the national agreement and now advocated by the two parent organizations."

"It appears to me that those leagues which are opposing the selective, or draft, system, are looking more to their individual interests than they are to the progression of the national pastime. They are holding the player in bondage, refusing to give him a chance to earn more money by advancing in his profession.

"The selective system serves a three-fold purpose. It not only takes care of the player and the club owner, but it likewise serves the public. The player is given his chance to go up, the club who loses his services is recompensed, and through his graduation from one league to another it maintains the high standard and efficiency of play."

Senator Pepper said he had been "astounded" to find by a compilation which he made at one time covering a short period of years that the major leagues had paid for the purchase of players from minor leagues more than $16,000,000. In many instances, he said, this system helped the "little fellow finance what otherwise would have been a disastrous season."

SWIMMING GETS START AT PURDUE

Fairly Strong Squad Is Somewhat Lacking in Balance, but Capt. N. J. Roberts '22 Is a Good All-Around Performer

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 1 (Special)—Prospects for a successful season for the Purdue University varsity swimming team in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association appear fairly bright. The Purdue squad has taken part in two preliminary meets so far this year, having met one defeat and attained one victory. The Hoosier Athletic Club of Indianapolis, the leading swimming team in this section of the country, defeated the Old Gold and Black team several weeks ago by a score of 42 to 26, but the Purdue team defeated the Kokomo. (Ind.) Y. M. C. A. squad, by a score of 44 to 24.

The Purdue squad, while fairly strong, is not as well balanced as might be. The sport has been a major one, for but three years now at the university, and each year has seen an increase in its strength. An all-university swimming meet and an all-freshmen meet held annually are increasing interest in the sport. Within a few years, it is thought, the Purdue swimming team will be able to rank with the best in the Big Ten.

Coach Barr, who is in charge of the squad, made a good name for himself at the University of Illinois, where, in addition to his other work, he studied for a year at the coaches' school, conducted under the personal supervision of Coach R. C. Zuppke. While handicapped somewhat by a lack of candidates at Purdue, Coach Barr is doing well with what material he has.

Capt. N. J. Roberts '22 is perhaps the best all-around swimmer in the university. He was responsible for a number of the points scored in Purdue's first victory of the season, and is depended upon to help out the Old Gold and Black team considerably in the "Big Ten" meets on the schedule. He is entered in the fancy diving, the 220-yard free style swim, and the 220-yard breast stroke.

E. C. Stoever '22 ranks second to Roberts in ability on the team. He has won honors at the annual meets held at the university, and has been a member of the varsity team since the sport has been established as a major one. Stoever is entered in the 100-yard free-style swim and the 100-yard back stroke swim, and is one of the fastest swimmers on the relay team. Owing to the ineligibility of R. L. Hodson '22, the best plunger in the university, Stoever has been entered in this event, and has made some good marks in it.

M. L. Ogden '22, a member of last year's team, is doing much better now. His events are the 220-yard free-style swim and the 220-yard breast-stroke event. W. R. Swank '23, football star and also a star member of the wrestling varsity, has proved a good man in the 40-yard free-style event, and is also a member of the relay team. C. E. McCabe '23 swims in the 100-yard free-style event, and is a member of the relay team. G. G. Slater '22, a man who came to the attention of the coach in the all-university swimming meet held last year, although lacking experience, has been developing rapidly in the 40-yard free-style event. He also swims with the relay team.

The other members of the squad are L. S. Earp '23, M. C. Kling '24, and A. S. Benton '23. Earp is entered in the 100-yard back-stroke event, Kling will compete in the plunge, while Benton is a good fancy diver.

The first "Big Ten" Conference meet is scheduled for today at Purdue, with the University of Illinois. The second meet of the year is with the University of Chicago Feb. 10 at Chicago. Feb. 18 the Purdue team will meet Indiana University at Indiana. Several other meets are in prospect, but have not been definitely settled. A squad will be entered in the Big Ten Conference meet at Chicago March 17.

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Capt. H. C. Cutbill

Boston Athletic Association track team and holder of the Hunter Cup

ILLINOIS A. C. MEN SET NEW MARK

Swimming Team, Individually and in the Relay, Breaks Four World Records in Open Meet

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 — Four world's records were broken by members of the Illinois Athletic Club swimming team in the open meet held in the club's pool here last night.

Miss Edna Connell broke the world's mark for women in the 100-yard breast stroke, making the distance in 1m. 23 2-5s., 4-5s. better than the old mark set by Miss Ruth Smith of the Columbus, (O.,) Athletic Club.

John Weissmuller broke world records in the 50-yard and 220-yard swims, and was on the relay team that made the fourth new mark of the night. In the 50-yard swim his time was 23 2-5s., 1-5s. lower than the former record held by Kenneth Huszagh of the Chicago Athletic Association and Perry McGillivray. He beat his own world's mark in the 220-yard swim, making the distance in 2m. 18 2-5s., 1 1-5s. lower than his former record.

CANADIAN PLANS FOR OPEN GOLF AT CHICAGO

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Canadian golf professionals, it was reported today, are perfecting plans to join forces with their brethren of Great Britain to make keener the international competition at the national open golf championship tournament at Chicago, July 11 to 14.

It is now planned to get up a team composed of the leading professionals to represent Canada in the championship proper, and also to take part in an international team match, which is looked forward to as one of the outstanding features of the tournament.

C. H. Perkins of the Brantford Golf and Country Club has already taken steps to get the sanction of the Royal Canadian Golf Association to such a project. Among those who are expected to make up the team are C. R. Murray, Montreal, former holder of the Canadian open title; Philip Taylor and David Black of Vancouver, J. H. Kirkwood, Australasia champion, is also planning to be at the tournament. The three British pairs of stars —George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, J. H. Taylor and Alexander Herd, and Harry Vardon and James Braid—are also practically certain to arrive in time for the tournament.

WALES TO MEET IRELAND TODAY

Twenty-Third Meeting of Representative Field Hockey Teams to Take Place at Dublin

DUBLIN (Special) — The twenty-third meeting of hockey teams representing Ireland and Wales will take place in Dublin today. The date originally fixed was February 11, but this was found to interfere with the Rugby football game between Ireland and England, also in Dublin. Of the 22 matches played, Ireland's hockey representatives have won every one, having scored 120 goals against 15. Last season, when Ireland and England were bracketed together at the head of the international tournament, Ireland defeated Wales, at Cardiff, by a score of 3 goals to 0.

In Irish hockey circles, the prospects of winning this year are considered bright, as there are available no fewer than eight of the team which held the English side so well last season. The goal keeped, R. O. D. Gillman of Clonakilty, is now playing for Cork County and, if report be true, is even better than last season, when he defended his goal so well. In the fullback line there is H. J. Brown, the big Irish captain, whose experience and resource are such assets to the team. On Jan. 14 he played a fine defensive game against Ulster in an interprovincial trial, when he had as his partner A. E. Phillips, the Dublin University captain. M. F. Bridge, who partnered Brown last year, has gone to India. In the halfback line there are David Rowlands, the well-known international left half, and Percy Murdock, whose fine pivotal work last season and foiling of S. H. Shoveller, England's famous center forward, won him unstinted praise. Murdock is playing for Derby County, while in England. He took part in the Irish trial game in Dublin and showed he was as good as ever.

Among the forwards is Ireland's foremost goal scorer, Lieut. M. H. Cork. His accuracy at shooting goals from corners—he plays at inside right—is proverbial. Thomas Parslow, at inside left, is also still available and still possesses his rare turn of speed, as well as a swerve which renders him extremely elusive. J. C. Carson, of Queen's University, Belfast, who played at centerforward for Ireland against England last season, played inside right for Ulster on January 14 against Leinster and obtained two excellent goals. The remaining international forward is Norman Coburn, who also turned out for Ulster and showed that his speed on the extreme left wing has not lessened but rather increased.

Included among the promising aspirants to international honors are C. MacGregor, of Ulster, who acted as pivot of the Ulster forward line in the match against Leinster; James Coburn a right wing forward, now playing for Banbridge; A. Day, of North Down, a centerhalf who showed distinct promise by foiling several fine attacking movements initiated by Cork and Parslow in the trial mentioned, and Capt. W. W. Rentoul, of Queen's University, whose play at lefthalf against Leinster was greatly admired. He proved a capable captain of the Ulster side. There are also A. Harvey, of Banbridge, who was left fullback for Ulster, but who, in the opinion of many, may appear on the right in Ireland's halfback line, E. W. Dillon, the Ulster goal keeper, who has played for Ireland on a couple of occasions, and J. T. Ennis, Dublin University, whose burly figure and keen eye have saved the varsity side many goals.

Other promising players in the interprovincial trial were J. M. Eyre and R. S. Evans, who turn out regularly for Dublin University and score many goals, and N. H. Medcalf, who also shapes well. He plays left wing forward for Dublin University and is undoubtedly the best player in Leinster in that position. In Connaught and Munster there are only a few players of anything like international class. Ireland has thus, it can be seen, plenty of first-class talent available for the forthcoming game at Dublin. Little is known as yet of the caliber of the Welsh eleven, but it is expected, from what is known, that it will give Ireland's representatives a hard game.

CHAMPIONS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND TO MEET

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Arrangements were completed today for a chess match between A. A. Alechine and Akibae Rubinstein, respective champions of Russia and Poland, the winner to meet J. R. Capablanca, world's champion.

The match will be played in March at The Hague, will be of five games upward, drawn games not to count. In the event both contestants win four games, the match will be declared a draw.

It is understood that the Danish and Scandinavian chess associations will invite the winner to meet Capablanca. In case the Alechine-Rubinstein match results in a draw, Rubinstein will be invited to meet the world champion, as the Polish player has already challenged Capablanca.

White Sox Training Plans

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—The Chicago Americans' pitchers and catchers will leave for Marlin Springs, Tex., on Feb. 13. Twenty athletes will be in the advance party. Marlin Springs is the former spring headquarters of the New York Nationals. The White Sox pitchers and catchers will remain there until March 1.

E. A. RENNER JUST MANAGES TO DEFEAT E. W. GARDNER

Former Pursues His Usual Style of Open Play in Class A Billiard Tourney and Wins by Narrow Margin, 300 to 298—E. T. Appleby Wins Thursday Evening

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—E. A. Renner, pursuing his usual style of open play, without any attempts at nursing or runs, just managed to defeat E. W. Gardner by the narrow margin of 300 to 298, in the afternoon match of the national Class A billiard championship today. Neither was able to show billiards of the quality that causes long runs, and misses were frequent, the game requiring 47 innings.

Gardner won the bank, but failed to score, and after his second inning of 27, which he ended by a miscue, Renner rapidly forged to the front, making many brilliant shots for short runs, until after the eleventh inning the score stood 115 to 57. Renner continued to hold his lead with slight loss until the thirtieth, when a run of 47 placed Gardner ahead by a slight margin, which Renner speedily overcame. They tied in the forty-third, at 287, and the game continued with open table play, both making difficult caroms but failing to sustain a steady quality of play, until the final inning, when Gardner made 5, missing on a round-the-table shot, and Renner followed with 8, completing the game. The score by innings:

E. A. Renner—5 34 17 4 8 10 3 15 1 0 18 19 2 0 1 10 5 11 0 7 0 0 33 0 0 4 0 8 6 4 24 1 27 0 0 1 4 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 4 8 —300. Average—6 18-47. High runs—34, 33, 24.

E. W. Gardner—0 27 0 0 3 0 6 1 5 4 11 5 2 5 4 0 38 2 2 24 0 0 23 5 5 0 0 4 4 47 1 4 10 10 0 0 22 0 1 7 2 0 3 0 0 6 5 —298. Average—6 16-47. High runs—47, 38, 27.

E. T. Appleby, like his brother, maintained his unbroken record of victories as the result of the Thursday evening match, defeating E. A. Renner of Youngstown, O., by a score of 300 to 234.

At first Appleby was in poor stroke, and Renner obtained a long lead, scoring 67, mostly by open play in his fifteenth inning, and passing 200 in his twenty-second; but Appleby improved as the game progressed, and in five successive innings finished the game from 171, making an average for those innings of more than 25. It was his steadiness rather than brilliant play which counted for most of his caroms, while Renner was most brilliant throughout, especially in drives from cushion to cushion with the object balls widely separated. The styles of play were so essentially different as to call attention to their comparative value, and Appleby's victory proved the soundness of the nursing and position type of play. The score by innings:

E.T.Appleby—0 1 0 0 1 19 17 10 8 29 3 11 0 0 0 3 18 48 0 2 1 1 4 0 25 25 23 40 16—300. Average—10 10-29. High runs—48, 40, 29.

E. A. Renner—0 0 1 1 2 9 27 2 4 11 16 3 0 41 67 4 6 1 1 1 29 8 16 0 0 11 2 1—234. Average—8 10-28. High runs—67, 29, 27.

ABBOT AND RAND WIN IN SEMI-FINAL

Final Round of Class B Squash Tennis Today Will Be an Exclusively Harvard Club Contest

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—The finals of the National Class B individual squash tennis championship on the courts of the Columbia University Club Saturday will be an exclusively Harvard Club contest, as the representatives of the champion team, G. E. Abbot and William Rand Jr., each took their contests in the semi-final round, the former winning from J. C. Rochester of the Squash Club by a partial default, while Rand just managed to win a five-game match from D. M. Bomeisler, Yale Club.

In the first match of the day, Abbot and Rochester played evenly throughout the earlier part of the first game, with Rochester taking the lead at 6 to 3. Then Abbot settled into his game, utilizing a sharp drive which nicked the right-hand corner of the front wall for many placements and scored six successive points in one hand, and followed with similar scores for the balance of the game, winning in the twelfth inning, 15-9. He then made seven points in succession and was leading at 9 to 3 when Rochester slipped, and was unable to continue the match, giving it by default. The default probably made no differnce in the result, as Abbot had already shown his complete superiority in all departments of the game, his placing ability being especially noticeable.

In the other contest, however, the margin of difference between the players was very slight, and only the ability of Rand to retain his stroking quality to the very end, determined the result. Rand's greatest asset was a remarkable change of pace, with an ability to work soft shots across the front wall which made even the spectators doubtful if the wall had been touched. Bomeisler, on the other hand, depended largely on speed and court covering ability. Rand took the first game, 15—10, and Bomeisler retaliated by capturing the second, 15—12. In the third the struggle was prolonged, and only when Rand made a series of his broad angle shots, which left Bomeisler completely out of position, was the Harvard player able to maintain his lead by taking the game, 15—7.

Bomeisler took a long lead in the fourth, and the hopes of the adherents of the Yale player rose, but Rand managed to gain on him, and made the score, 11 to 4, when a shot of Rand hit the tell-tale and the next service of Bomeisler scored the game for him. In the final game neither seemed at first able to score an effective drive, but gradually Rand continued his change of pace work and gaining point by point, in spite of wonderful gets by Bomeisler, whose court-covering ability was of the highest Class A quality, Rand took the game and match, 15—10.

Both showed ability far beyond the usual Class B squash, and this was especially interesting in the case of Rand, who has been one of the enigmas of the season, as he has won every match but one in the regular team season, without being apparently forced to his limit. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS B INDIVIDUAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. M. Bomeisler, Yale Club, 15—10; 12—15; 15—7; 11—15; 15—10.

G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Rochester, Squash Club, 15—9; 9—3, default.

FINALS REACHED IN CANADIAN RACQUETS

MONTREAL, Feb. 3—Play in the Canadian amateur racquet championship has reached the final round. C. C. Pell, Canadian champion, and S. G. Mortimer of New York won their way into the doubles final by defeating Edward Greenshields of Montreal and H. C. Clark of Boston today in straight sets, 15—6, 16—13, 15—8. In the singles, Mortimer defeated C. R. Leonard of New York, 15—6, 15—11, 14—4.

In Thursday's singles matches S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated L. W. Noel, New York, 15—8, 15—7, 15—4, and A. S. Cassils, Montreal, defeated R. N. Hickson, Montreal, 15—8, 17—13, 16—13.

Winners in the doubles on Thursday include Pell and Mortimer, who defeated G. H. Turpin and A. L. Chipman, Montreal, 15—2, 18—5, 18—15, 15—17, 15—6; Greenshields, Montreal, and Clark, Boston, who beat P. MacKenzie and Hickson, Montreal, 15—7, 15—8, 15—6; Cassils and Wilson, Montreal, who defeated Noel and Leonard, New York, 15—7, 12—15, 15—8, 15—6.

ASKS COLLEGES TO CERTIFY PLAYERS

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3—A proposal that college and university authorities furnish certificates to players who are no longer eligible for intercollegiate competition and that professional football teams engage no college players without such certificates, was made here today by J. F. Carr, president of the National Football League.

Clubs forming his organization, Carr said, would be glad to abide by such a ruling which, he believed, would stamp out the practice of college men playing on professional football teams before they have finished their college activities.

"Our league, of which such teams as Taylorville and Carlinville, which figured in the Illinois-Notre Dame scandal, are not members, has no desire and, in fact, is unalterably opposed to the use of college men who are still eligible for intercollegiate competition. We will wipe out this evil sooner or later, but we could do it immediately if assured cooperation on the part of college coaches," Carr said.

CUBS EXPECTED TO SHOW SPEED IN 1922

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—William Killifer Jr., manager of the Chicago Nationals, said today that he expected to have one of the fastest base-running clubs in the league this season, and when the club reaches the training camp in Catalina Islands, in the Pacific, the recruits and veterans will be given plenty of work in base running and sliding. This will be done under the direction of the veteran John Doyle, scout for the club, and William Bransfield.

William Wrigley, owner of the club, who has just arrived from the Pacific coast, said that everything was ready for the players and that G. C. Alexander, the premier pitcher of the Cubs, who already is out there, is in fine condition. The first contingent of Cubs will start for the training camp Feb. 16, it was announced. About 18 players, mostly pitchers and catchers, will make up this party, with Killifer in charge.

PEABODY AND HAROLD PLIMPTON FINALISTS

In a semi-final round encounter of the Massachusetts squash racquet championship tournament on Friday, D. McK. Key, Harvard, pressed Harold Plimpton, Boston Athletic Association, to the limit at the Tennis and Racquet Club, but the B. A. A. star finally won the match, 16—15, 15—7, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11. The superior staying powers of Plimpton enabled him to carry off the contest.

C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club star and finalist in the state championship, defeated H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, in a close match, 15—11, 18—17, 15—11.

The final round will be played between Peabody and Harold Plimpton on the Tennis and Racquet Club courts today.

Penn Relay Carnival Popular

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—Entries from many colleges and more than 60 preparatory and high schools have been received for the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, April 28 and 29, it was announced today.

St. Louis Releases Morris

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3—The St. Louis American League team announced today the sale of Pitcher Joseph Morris to the Kansas City American Association Club.

WALDEN'S DOGS LEAD THE REST

Capture the Honors in Second Day's Run of the Big International Dog Team Race

LANCASTER, N. H., Feb. 3—American dogs driven by A. T. Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., won the honors today in the second day's installment of the eastern international 120-mile dog team race. On the 36-mile run here from Colebrook they defeated Jean Lebel of Bersimis, P. Q., and his mongrel combination by 27 minutes.

It was a stirring race all the way, with Walden's team, starting half an hour after Lebel, within three minutes of the Canadians at the finish. Both teams came in with all dogs running and in good shape.

The race will finish tomorrow with the last lap of 32 miles from this town to Berlin.

At the start today Walden drove his Eskimos so fast that when they reached Stratford, 13 miles on the way, he was only 19 minutes behind. At Groveton, 24 miles from the start, he had cut down the lead to 11 minutes. Walden's team covered the 24 miles in 2h. 59m. The Lake Placid, N. Y., team was far behind, tangled up in its new hitch.

Henri Skene, winner of a somewhat similar race last year, who brought from La Loutre, P. Q., a likely team, withdrew his dogs before the start today.

Lebel was first away today. Soon after dawn he had his team at the mark and, with the signal, was off down the main street, heading for the open road, cheered by hundreds.

In better shape, however, were the dogs of Walden, Eskimo half-breeds, which pursued Lebel after the required half hour interval. Chinook, his lead-dog, looked back over the five huskies behind him, caught the eye of his master, set himself in the traces and, with the word to mush, was off. The dogs scampered as one, the traces took up the strain, the sled followed fast and with a cry and a leap Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., was sitting on the sled, coasting and guiding his charges.

A checking up of time and condition scores had indicated that Walden brought his dogs through in such good shape yesterday that he had an advantage over Lebel, notwithstanding the latter's superior speed. Jacques Susanne of Lake Placid, N. Y., also wearing the American shield, said he was confident of making a better showing. Susanne had hiked 40 of the 52 miles in yesterday's mush because of troubles with his sled. This was repaired overnight, and with his dogs in fair shape and in a new hitch, he said he expected his dogs to outrun the others today.

The racers had better conditions for the second leg than for the first. In contrast with the sleet storm of yesterday forenoon, they left here in a mild day, over roads well broken out and without serious grades ahead to hamper them.

WASHINGTON VARSITY BEATS STATE EASILY

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2 (Special)—University of Washington wrested an easy victory from their ancient rival, Washington State College, on the basketball floor Thursday night by a score of 37 to 28.

The first half of the game was close, the score standing 21 to 23 when the first whistle blew, but the university men started with a rush in the second period which surprised the State College team.

University guards, J. W. Bryan '23 and R. W. Crawford '22, were the feature of the game. Crawford pressed L. D. Sayers '24 so closely that he failed to make a single score. E. L. Lewis '23, the university's star forward, was not up to his usual form and missed several easy shots. He scored only two goals. H. E. Seilk '22 regained his usual shooting ability and scored 14 points from the floor. J. B. Friel '23, the State College captain, made five field goals and seven fouls. The summary:

WASHINGTON		WASHINGTON STATE
Nicolson, lf		rg, Herrington
Lewis, rf		lg, Loomis
Seilk, c		c, Cisna, Sorrenson
Bryan, lg		rf, Sayers
Crawford, rg		lg, Friel

Score—University of Washington 37, Washington State College 28. Goals from field—Seilk 7, Lewis 2, Nicolson, Crawford, for Washington; Friel 4, Cisna 3, Sorrenson, Loomis, for Washington State. Goals from foul—Crawford 9, for Washington; Friel 7, Loomis 3, for Washington State. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Saranac Lake No. 1 Wins

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 2—Saranac Lake No. 1, skipped by T. P. Smith, won the Mitchell medal curling contest here tonight, defeating Utica No 2 in the final round, 13 to 9. The game was played on sluggish ice, making good curling impossible. Saturday the Gordon international medal match will be contested, Canada having entered 15 rinks.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SAYS SALES TAX IS IDEAL METHOD

New York Banker Tells Stock Exchange Firms Present Revenue Law Is Cumbersome and Inequitable in Operation

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Otto H. Kahn, speaking tonight at the dinner of the Association of Stock Exchange firms, said in part:

The principles of the revenue measure of 1917, reenacted essentially unchanged for 1918 and 1919 and not modified to any adequate degree in the measure of 1921, stand disclosed as breeders of harm to all the people by the inexorable test of actual experience.

It is a measure unscientific, inequitable in its operation, cumbersome, vexatious and intolerably complex.

It penalizes thrift and industry, but leaves the wastrel and shirker untouched.

It discourages, disturbs and impedes business and places the American business man at a disadvantage as against his European competitor in the markets of the world.

Reduce Surtaxes

I am clear in my mind that in order to restore "normalcy" to our economic life and industrial activities, our surtaxes must be reduced to the figure courageously recommended and convincingly advocated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his latest report to Congress, namely, a maximum rate which, including the normal tax, does not exceed 33 per cent.

But, assuming that Congress will come to see the wisdom, and, indeed, in the long run, the necessity of such a reduction, it is inconceivable from the point of view of practical politics that it will be adopted without a simultaneous reduction of the normal tax and a downward revision of the entire scale of surtaxes. While, as I have said before, a reduction of the highest surtax brackets by themselves would not mean, in my judgment, a diminution of the yield, because as the rate is lowered the aggregate amount of income subject to taxation will increase, a downward revision of the whole structure of normal and surtaxes would doubtless result in a reduction of the revenue derived from that source.

Therefore, we must look for a new source which can be tapped in order to make up for that deficiency. I know of none which offers so many advantages and is so free from objections as the so-called sales or turnover tax.

Sales Tax Ideal

Every recent test has shown that the great majority of the business men throughout the country—and I do not mean primarily big business which indeed has rather been hanging back, but the rank and file—have become converted to the sales tax and advocate its adoption. Personally, I have no doubt that if and when the people have once become acquainted with its simplicity, productivity and painlessness," it will be recognized as what it is, an ideal means of raising revenue, and will become a permanent feature of our fiscal system.

After much reflection on the pros and cons of the different forms of a sales tax, I favor a tax (at a very low rate) limited to commodities and exempting initial sales of farm crops and live stocks and further exempting turnovers aggregating annually not exceeding $6000. The rate of the tax should not be above 1 per cent; I should, indeed, prefer one-half of 1 per cent to begin with.

STERLING AGAIN MAKES NEW HIGH

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The highest rate for sterling exchange since the middle of 1919 was reached at the beginning of the last hour for sterling at $4.30½ for cables and $4.30 for demand. The other leading exchanges failed to hold up to their extreme high figures but showed a firm tone at the reactions.

Rates follow: Great Britain, demand 4.30; cables 4.30½; 60-day bills on banks 4.27. France, demand 8.34; cables 8.34½. Italy, demand 4.64½; cables 4.65. Belgium, demand 7.97; cables 7.97½. Germany, demand .49; cables .49½. Holland, demand 37.06; cables 37.12. Norway, demand 16.00. Sweden, demand 25.57. Denmark, demand 20.30. Switzerland, demand 19.53. Spain, demand 15.30. Greece, demand 4.45. Poland, demand .03¼. Tzecho-Slovakia, demand 1.91. Argentina, demand 35.87. Brazil, demand 12.95. Montreal, 95⅛.

Sterling exchange has made a gain of almost 10 cents in the last fortnight.

Mexican Business Situation

The economic situation in Mexico shows unfavorable tendencies, according to a cablegram to the Federal Department of Commerce from Commerical Attaché, Alvin Hovey-Kling, at Mexico City. The industrial depression continues and the situation calls for the exercise of caution on the part of American shippers and business interests engaged in the Mexican trade.

Resume Oil Field Work

EDINBURGH, Jan. 20 (Special)—Steps have been taken for a resumption of work in the Scottish shale oil fields where operations have been suspended for nine months. The retorts are being prepared but it will be some time before actual work begins.

Bank Clearings Less

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $6,618,342,000, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent from a year ago at this time.

Cotton Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Cotton futures opened barely steady: March 16.93, May 16.64, July 16.30, October 15.73, December 15.50; spots dull; steady, middling 17.38.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, BURINGTON & QUINCY

December—	1921	1920
Oper revenue	$13,316,831	$15,271,910
Oper income	1,988,429	1,502,523
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	168,643,529	185,270,763
Oper income	30,430,729	12,355,720

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO

December—		
Oper revenue	6,157,005	8,313,595
Oper income	950,759	†729,486
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	81,851,289	93,743,863
Oper income	18,078,976	8,989,467

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

December—		
Oper revenue	1,542,897	2,001,850
Oper deficit	275,252	58,651
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	20,924,603	24,481,634
Oper income	758,639	605,453

MOBILE & OHIO

December—		
Oper revenue	1,505,323	1,589,053
Oper income	187,633	†227,896
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	18,190,178	25,796,152
Oper income	1,325,983	†1,779,135

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

December—		
Oper revenue	1,366,412	1,741,727
Oper income	204,789	108,235
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	17,170,444	20,858,559
Oper income	1,729,575	3,324,837

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

December—	1921	Decrease
Oper revenue	2,245,951	285,103
Oper income	350,578	*531,423
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	27,030,663	1,194,524
Oper income	4,592,715	*104,445

INTERNATIONAL GREAT NORTHERN

December	1921	1920
Oper revenue	1,192,146	2,065,455
Oper income	920,097	†895,932
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	17,689,782	19,514,093
Oper deficit	32,028	†16,659

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

December—		
Oper revenue	935,199	1,556,714
Oper deficit	32,028	†16,659
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	14,770,707	17,982,257
Oper income	2,035,748	885,452

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

December—		
Oper revenue	828,932	1,045,013
Oper income	319,221	226,033
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	9,542,224	11,588,805
Oper income	1,017,483	2,031,981

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL

December—		
Oper revenue	710,145	1,346,089
Oper income	528,303	141,331
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	10,711,986	13,548,570
Oper income	1,591,223	911,840

*Increase. †Deficit. †Net.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

December—	1921	1920
Oper revenue	$8,405,120	$11,343,873
Oper deficit	403,744	†668,908
Twelve months—		
Oper revenue	$117,149,124	$127,958,737
Oper income	4,616,531	1,249,748

ROCK ISLAND LINES

December—	1921	1920
Oper revenue	$10,000,258	$11,879,492
Oper expenses	8,223,708	10,533,099
Net oper income	1,776,530	1,346,393
Gross income	1,694,930	1,350,121
Deductions	1,520,991	1,173,740
Balance of income	173,959	176,381

FINANCIAL NOTES

Assets of the Locomobile Company of America are given as $4,750,000 which, it is said, makes the company solvent. Assets consisted of $1,000,000 cash, plant equipment and machinery $1,000,000, raw material $1,000,000 and finished cars $800,000. Remaining assets are represented by accessories and supplies, used cars, trucks, and investments. The property of the company is estimated at $200,000.

Twelve thousand Nova Scotia coal miners will vote Feb. 10 on acceptance or rejection of the Gillen conciliation wage award, which sets wages 6 to 9 per cent above the level made effective by the British Empire Steel Corporation Jan. 1.

More than $1,000,000 will be spent by the Great Northern Railway in double-tracking two stretches of its main line in eastern Washington. Work will begin within the next three weeks.

The net profit of the National Bank of Greece in the last year was 100,000,000 drachmas (normally $19,300,000, currently $4,480,000).

Engineers state that the ends of steel on the Alaskan government railway will be brought together by the completion of the Riley Creek bridge, probably Feb. 10. The ceremony of driving the "golden spike" will, however, be deferred until some time during the proposed Alaska trip of President Harding next summer.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway interests have formed a corporation known as the Seaboard-Bay Line Company, with $1,500,000 capital, to provide means for purchasing or rebuilding equipment needed by the road and by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, owned by the Seaboard. The new company will soon place $4,600,000 6 per cent 15-year equipment trusts.

The public debt Jan. 31 was $23,385,544,236 compared with $23,438,984,351 Dec. 31, a reduction of $50,440,115.

Commodity Prices

(From New York Evening Post)

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products. Comparison is made with quotations for one month and one year ago:

	Feb 3 1922	Jan 3 1922	Feb 4 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.68½	1.53	1.85
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.32	1.19	1.78½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.67¾	.64¼	.82⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.47	.46	.52
Flour, Minn pat	7.75	7.35	9.25
Lard, prime	9.50	9.50	13.00
Pork, mess	23.00	23.50	29.00
Beef, family	14.50	14.50	26.00
*Sugar, gran	5.00	4.80	6.25
Iron, No. 2 Phil	21.34	21.34	30.75
Silver	.68⅛	.64⅛	.60
Lead	4.70	4.70	4.90
†Tin	31.50	32.875	32.50
Copper	13.625	13.875	12.75
Rub, rib, sm shts	.16	.20⅜	.17½
Cot, Mid-Upland	17.20	18.65	13.85
Steel billets, Pitts	28.00	32.00	42.50
Print cloths	.05⅝	.05⅝	.05⅜

*Lowest net price less 2 per cent cash. †Prices quoted by leading traders.

Sugar Yield Greater

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The present sugar crop of the Dominican Republic undoubtedly will be the largest on record, Vice-Consul G. A. Mackenson reported today to the Commerce Department. It should total, he said, at least 350,000 tons as compared with 293,000 tons last year.

Gas Concern's Earnings

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Brooklyn Union Gas Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a deficit after interest charges of $4,676,027, compared with $2,377,936 in 1920.

Exchange and Balances

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Exchanges, $476,906,000; balances, $34,100,000.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL CROP IS LARGER

Clip for 1921-22 Expected to Be More Than 300,000 Bales Greater Than Previous Crop —Quality Also Improved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The 1921-22 Australian wool clip, according to advices just received by the Department of Commerce, will be 631,290,000 pounds, which, at an average of 325 pounds to the bale, means 1,940,000 bales, compared with 1,600,000 bales in 1920-21. The increased production is explained by Trade Commissioner Ferrin, who has just returned from Melbourne, mainly by the better climatic conditions which have prevailed in the current season, rain having fallen copiously all over the Commonwealth throughout the growing season. The yield of wool is said to have averaged, in New South Wales and Victoria at least, a pound per sheep greater than in 1920-21, while much less loss than occurs even normally has been experienced through burring. During dry seasons the sheep have to be driven into back blocks where weeds abound, and in seeking the scarce fodder get their fleece filled with thistle burrs and all sorts of dirt, necessitating a great deal of carbonizing. In good seasons, like the present, the thick trefoil and barley grass of the southern states and the wonderful Mitchell grass of Queensland afford ample fattening fodder and keep down the dust. The result is a full, well-yolked fleece of a remarkably fine quality.

The number of sheep in the commonwealth which was reduced about 10,000,000 in 1919-20 by a widespread drought, particularly severe in New South Wales, has recovered to 77,908,000, lambing last spring having been exceptionally good. The number of sheep and production of wool are both, however, still well below record figures, which were attained in 1891, when the aggregate of sheep was 106,000,000 and the output of wool about 1,000,000,000 pounds. It is rather doubtful if that maximum will be reached again, in view of the policies of the states with the largest grazing areas, New South Wales and Queensland, of breaking up the large estates. A bill introduced in last year's session of the New South Wales parliament empowering the state to acquire by eminent domain at an appraised valuation all rural lands held by a single individual in excess of a value of £20,000 has just come up again and appears likely of passage, with modifications. The original proposal was that the state should pay for the lands resumed under the act in 4½ per cent bonds at par. This proposal aroused so much opposition not only in New South Wales but among British financiers who have advanced money in the state, that whatever final arrangements are made the payments will probably be in cash.

A temporary burden on the sheep industry is the absence of a market for mutton and lamb. This situation is causing a trend toward merinos, which in the past two years have been about 66 2-3 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent crossbreds and string wools compared with 78 per cent and 22 per cent in 1917-18.

Late sales in 1921 have been so good that it has been decided to increase the offerings in January to 200,000 bales and to offer 150,000 bales in each of the months of February and March. The improvement in the wool market has led, further, to announcement by the Commonwealth government that the prohibition of export of wool except with the consent of the British Australian Wool Realization Association will be withdrawn. Apparently wool growers will now be permitted to negotiate direct with foreign markets, but actually the wool will probably continue to be sold under British Australian Wool Realization Association regulations. No late figures have been received of the stock of war-time wool held by British Australian Wool Realization Association, but it is known to have been appreciably reduced from the approximately 2,000,000 bales (including Australian and New Zealand wool) in the British Australian Wool Realization Association's hands in October. Little of the war wool has been offered in Australia, but considerable amounts have been disposed of in London and Antwerp.

Late November wool prices in Melbourne received by mail show that the market for the best wool is holding. Top prices for the finest merino were 25½d; with AA combing averaging above 14d. The demand for best merino has been good, but crossbreds have not been bid for much and prices for medium and low grades in November averaged 5% below October.

Trade With Spain on Upgrade

Reports received by the United States Department of Commerce from eight consular districts in Spain indicate, in general, an improved outlook for trade between that country and the United States. Seville is being made the terminus of several mining railways; a ship canal has been cut, permitting the entry of vessels of about 10,000 tons; modern and well-equipped docks are being installed; farmers are awakening to the importance of modern agricultural methods and machinery; highways are receiving attention, due to the astonishing growth of the automobile industry; motor-truck transportation both locally and for long hauls, is growing rapidly. There is a demand in the Seville consular district for practically everything from needles to locomotives.

Exchange Aided by Arms Parley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce expresses the opinion that the improvement in foreign exchange is due to results obtained by the arms conference and the results expected to be accomplished by the conference.

Great Britain Motor Taxes

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Special)—The tax collected in Great Britain for licenses for automobiles, from Jan. 1, 1921, to Nov. 30, last, amounted to £10,212,458. The figure is subject to some adjustment.

PROFIT-TAKING IN THE LONDON LIST

LONDON, Feb. 3—Light profit-taking occurred in the oil group on the stock exchange here today. Royal Dutch was 33¼, Shell Transport & Trading 4¼ and Mexican Eagles 3 11-16.

Argentine rails dropped again as the result of the failure of the government of that republic to sanction increases in rates.

Home rails displayed renewed buoyancy on further dividend announcements. Dollar descriptions were flabby following New York exchange.

There was no disposition to take on Kaffirs pending further news on the labor situation on the Rand. Rubber shares were dull because of an easier turn in the staple.

The industrial list was mixed, but changes were slight. Hudson Bay was 5⅞. Adjustments caused irregularity in the gilt-edged department. French loans were quiet and easier.

In the main the markets were irregular and of the customary week-end character.

Consols for money 51½; Grand Trunk 1½; De Beers 10½; Rand Mines 2. Bar silver 35 ⅛d. per ounce. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 3⅜ per cent; three months' bills 3½ per cent.

STOCK MARKET STRONG AND BRISK

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The stock market was strong and active today on very broad dealings. Specialties again led the advance, but high-grade rails were in steady demand. Sales approximated 850,000 shares. Further purchases of investment rails and call money's decline to 4½ per cent gave additional impetus to prices in the final hour. The closing was strong. Liberty and Victory issues were irregular. Most other bonds were firm. Among the rails Union Pacific rose 1⅞, Missouri Pacific 1, Northern Pacific ¾ and Great Northern preferred 1⅛. Chandler was up 2⅞, Mexican Petroleum 1 and Royal Dutch 1¼. Gulf States was off 2⅛ and American Ice 1¾.

Call money was easier, high 5½, low 4½; ruling rate 5½; closing bid 4; offered at 4½; last loan 4½; call loans against acceptances 5. Time loans were firm; 60 days 4¾@5; 90 days 4¾@5; 6 months 4¾@5; prime mercantile paper 4¾@5.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NET PROFITS GAIN

MONTREAL, Feb. 3—The Canadian Pacific Railway's earnings for the year ending December 31, 1921, show a satisfactory increase in the net returns, despite an unbroken decrease in gross since February. The net returns for the year were $34,201,740, as compared with $33,153,044 in 1920, an increase of $1,048,695. Gross earnings for the year were $193,021,854, a decrease of $23,916,494. This increase in net in the face of marked decreases in gross, is the result of drastic scaling down of operating expenses, which in 1921 were $158,820,114, as compared with $183,488,304 for 1920. This saving is better visualized in the fact that the ratio of operating expenses to gross income was 81.20 per cent, as compared with 85 per cent in 1920.

The figures for the year were accompanied by those for the month of December, which continued to show marked decreases from the figures of the similar month of the previous year, and there is also a decrease in both gross and net as compared with the figures of the preceding month. Net earnings for the month are set at $1,917,781, compared with $3,671,801 in November and $2,222,072 for December, 1920. The best feature of the report is seen in the fact that the December decrease in both gross and net is smaller than those reported a month ago.

YOKOHAMA SILK MARKET IMPROVES

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 3—(By The Associated Press)—The silk market is showing improvement as the result of renewed demand for the lower grades for export. Another factor in the recovery is the announcement by owners of the Filature Mills in Nagano Prefecture, an important silk center, that they have deferred their spring operations until March 1, meanwhile withholding their stocks and asking the Imperial Silk Company, a government-controlled organization, not to sell its holdings.

Advances are shown in the delivery of all grades.

SCOTTISH EXPORTS TO AMERICA RISE

DUNFERMLINE, Jan. 20 (Special)—Exports from Fife ports to America for the last three months of 1921 were £104,444, which was more than £3000 more than for the corresponding period of 1920. Linens represented £83,303 of the total amount, cottons £10,366, and golf-club heads £4,416.

Although there was an increase for the quarter, there was a decrease of £179,201 for the whole year compared with 1920, the total value of the exports being £285,405. As regards the linen industry, there was a marked increase during the year and the increase for the last quarter was £18,564 for the corresponding quarter of 1920.

Pipe Line's Profits

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The Southwest Penn Pipe Line for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a profit of $161,970, equal to $4.63 a share on $3,500,000 common stock, compared with $356,149 or $10.17 in 1920.

Liberty Bond Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Liberty bonds closed at the following prices: 3½s 95.40, First 4s 96.30, Second 4s 96.36 bid, First 4¼s 96.50, Second 4¼s 96.40, Third 4¼s 97.40, Fourth 4¼s 96.56, Victory 3⅝s 100.24, Victory 4¾s 100.24.

PRICE REDUCTION IN MOTOR CARS

Declines in Various Makes During Last 18 Months Average Approximately 25 Per Cent —Cuts in Low-Priced Cars

The Dodge Bros. price reduction announced Feb. 1, ranging from 10 per cent to nearly 20 per cent, constitutes one of the largest individual automobile cuts in recent months. It compares with an average reduction of 20 per cent on the Dodge line in June, 1921. Aggregate Dodge cuts in less than eight months bring the touring model down $405, or 32 per cent, from $1285 to $880. The sedan at $1440 is $710, or 33 per cent lower than the early 1921 price of $2150.

The almost constant decline in motor car prices the last 18 months has resulted in reductions on standard makes ranging from 13 per cent to 42 per cent, the average approximating 25 per cent.

Following a general advance, which terminated about the middle of 1920, Henry Ford surprised the motor trade in September, 1920, by a drastic reduction on his line, averaging nearly 25 per cent. His lead was followed immediately, and within a month more than 25 other manufacturers had announced price reductions. The motor price situation has been more or less uncertain ever since. Some companies have made five separate price cuts in the last 18 months, and a large number have made two or three.

The greatest reductions have been in low-priced makes. Overland, for example, is down $440, or 42 per cent, from $1035 to $595. Ford and Chevrolet, both selling for less than $600, have been cut more than 35 per cent, while Pierce-Arrow and Locomobile, two of the most expensive cars, have been reduced less than 15 per cent.

The following tabulation of 25 representative makes of touring models shows present prices, highest prices since September, 1920, reduction and per cent reduction:

	Present price	Highest price since Sept. 1920	Reduction	
Buick 5-passenger	$1,395	$1,795	$400	22%
Cadillac	3,150	3,940	790	20
Chandler	1,595	2,095	500	24
Chevrolet "490"	525	820	295	36
Dodge Bros.	880	1,285	405	32
Essex	1,095	1,795	700	39
Ford	348	575	227	39
Franklin	2,350	2,800	450	16
Hudson	1,745	2,600	855	32
Hupmobile	1,250	1,685	435	25
Jordan "F"	2,475	3,075	600	19
Locomobile	7,600	8,900	1,300	14
Marmon	3,700	5,000	1,300	26
Mercer	3,950	4,950	1,000	20
Maxwell	885	1,155	270	33
Nash "6"	1,390	1,695	305	18
National	2,990	3,750	760	20
Oakland	1,145	1,395	250	18
Overland	595	1,035	440	42
Packard "6"	2,350	3,640	1,290	35
Peerless	2,790	3,230	440	13
Pierce-Arrow	6,500	7,500	1,000	13
Studebaker Lt "6"	1,045	1,485	440	30
Stutz	2,990	4,000	1,010	25
Willys-Knight	1,525	2,300	775	34

DIVIDENDS

Border City Manufacturing Co., quarterly of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable March 1, stock of record Feb. 13. An official of the company, after the meeting of directors, stated that the preferred dividend had been earned in the last quarter of the year.

Standard Oil Company of New York, usual quarterly of $4 a share, payable March 15 on stock of record Feb. 24.

Worthington Pump & Machine Company, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on the preferred "B" and 1¾ per cent on preferred "A," both payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Deere & Co., quarterly of ¾ of 1 per cent on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15. This is the same amount which was declared three months ago when the rate was cut from the regular quarterly rate of 1¾ per cent.

Cities Service Company, usual monthly dividends of ½ of 1 per cent in cash on its common, preferred and preference B shares, payable in scrip, and the customary monthly stock dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable in common stock scrip. All the dividends will be paid March 1.

Wheat Again Strong

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—The wheat market closing was strong, 1⅞@2⅜ cents net, higher, with May $1.25⅝@1.25¾, and July 1.09¼@1.09⅜. The corn export demand was somewhat less active, but prices closed firm at ⅝@¾ to ¾@⅞, net, gain, with May at 55¼@55⅜. Oats started unchanged to ⅛ higher, May 39⅝@39½ and continued to point upward. Provision values were lifted by an advance in hogs.

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STINNES INFLUENCE REACHES WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—(By The Associated Press)—The name of Hugo Stinnes—one to conjure with in Germany—has entered Wall Street. Big business, particularly the steel industry, is interested, and is asking if Mr. Stinnes has designs upon the commercial and industrial activities of this country. Various reports have come to the United States concerning plans of the German Crœsus, so-called, to extend his interests to this country, where he has heretofore been little known. The first concrete evidence of his plans came with the announcement that he is negotiating with several American railroads for the sale of 15,000 tons of German rails—at a price, including freight, about $2.25 a ton less than the current American price of $40. There have been reports also that Mr. Stinnes is contemplating a visit to the United States to meet American capitalists, but no date is set for the visit.

Credited with controlling 8,000,000,000 marks of capital and with being the most powerful figure, industrially and politically, in Germany, Mr. Stinnes rode to the crest of his power on the war. Reports of his purchases, of his consolidations and reorganizations have become a matter of almost daily chronicling in the newspapers. Shipyards in Sweden, mines in Austria and Sweden, steel plants in Denmark, oil wells in South America, newspapers, paper mills, hotels, shoe factories, aniline dye works, motion picture producing plants—all became grist for the Stinnes mill.

Montgomery Ward's Year

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—It is estimated Montgomery Ward & Co.'s operating loss in the year ended Dec. 31, last, approximated $4,000,000. The deficit, after inventory write-off and payment of dividends, was around $10,000,000. Under the proposed plan to change the no-par common stock, now carried in the balance sheet at $30 a share, to $10 par, the deficit would be absorbed.

PRESERVATION OF SALMON INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special)—"Experts report that unless some regulation is made in regard to netting salmon in the Alaskan rivers, in four years there will be a failure of fish," said Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, of Alaska, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is to obtain such change in legislation, and not to oppose the great canning industry, which I regard as of the greatest economic importance to Alaska, that I am to see the representative of the various departments involved in Washington.

"During the war, to meet the demands of the government and others, the canning companies, which had hitherto operated along the coast of Alaska, started new canneries along the banks of the Yukon and Copper rivers, subject only to the regulation that there should be no net fishing within 500 yards of the mouth. Here they netted so thoroughly that only a very small proportion of the fish, and those chiefly the females, which are smaller, escaped through the nets to the spawning grounds. It was foolish fishing, and the cannery men themselves acknowledge this. They realize that they will be the first to suffer from anything that threatens the extermination of the salmon, upon which the whole country depends for its food supply. It becomes necessary, therefore, to establish new regulations, that will both be fair to cannery men, and will insure the continuance of the salmon."

Swiss Bank to Liquidate

PARIS, Feb. 3—The "Echo de Paris" publishes a Geneva dispatch stating that the Bank of Saint Gall officially announces it is going into liquidation. The capital of 5,000,000 francs is regarded as lost. The staff has received notice to leave at the end of March.

Bar Silver Price

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Foreign bar silver, 66⅝; Mexican dollars, 50⅝.

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A Cry in the Darkness - and the Race is on.

By JANET MABIE

A MILE beyond the Brown Company's stables on the edge of Berlin, N. H., reporters stood in the chill shadow of a farmhouse waiting for the first man to leave on the first lap of the Eastern International Dog Race—more than 120 miles of north country. In the cup of the hills back near the center of the town the scattered lights about the sulphite and paper mills blinked watchful eyes. Towering hills, patched with great wastes of snow and wrapped with mists, reached up to the gray sky.

At 6:30 a. m. the first driver, Henri Skene, would leave the stables under the distant cluster of lights. By the time he reached the barn out there on the open road he would have struck his pace. As he waited we played with a shaggy russet dog of lesser majesty of breeding than those which waited to start on their long dash, and of less purpose. Within the barn there was a rattle of milk cans. In the pale circle of light within the kitchen window a woman moved back and forth about a stove. . . . Snow swirled and a sharp wind whined over the reaches of snow-locked country. Rising in a dim, graceful streak beyond the house was a ski-jump. Once two lights bit through the darkness from the north and an automobile "ice boat" swept down toward us with no more noise than the squeak of forward runners and the wail of tires on ice. A voice shouted a fleeting greeting and the boat had merged again with the shadows. The russet dog sat patiently at the side of the road, sniffing expectantly, staring into the gloom.

A Thin Black Line in the Road

A cry came up from the south and in the stillness the crack of a whip. A thin black line showed against the gray-white road. Another cry and another and the thin black line gathered breadth and form. Henri Skene, first

Suzanne

of the drivers out, knelt on one knee on the light sled behind his string of five lean hounds. They passed, with such speed as to seem an unreality, with no look to the right or left, with no sound but the swift sound of many paws barely touching on snow, and an indistinct hint of measured breaths. As quickly as it had come out of the gloom Henri Skene's team, and Henri Skene, grim, absorbed, his face stern and eaglelike as it had been late the night before when he talked about the race at his hotel in Berlin, was gone.

Gone with the stream of cries unintelligible to us, graphic to the hurrying dogs. Then we went back along the road to the south, to the stables where, at half hour intervals, the other three teams would leave on their journey. A dull blue-violet light hung about the lower mountains, but the snow, less persistent, destroyed hope of seeing a sunrise.

The roadway about the stables, where the teams had been quartered over night, was as vivid and busy with people as the spot, out on the open road, had been gloomy and still. All the townsfolk had turned out in that leaden dawn to see the start. Guests quartered in the town for the three days carnival were there, muffled in heavy clothes, chatting expertly or with amused ignorance of the technicalities involved in such a race.

Last year there was a race, from Berlin to Gorham, a distance of eight miles, won by the man who was almost flying toward Colebrook. But this year it was 120 miles of difficult road that four contestants from La Loutre and Birmingham, from Lake Placid and Wonalancet must cover in three dashes. Conditions were both unsettled and hazardous. It was comparatively warm. That is to say it was a mere 10 above zero and at 20 below the dogs would have felt more nearly comfortable and natural. The snow that was sweeping down in blinding clouds was queer, granular, and there was a hint in the air that it might change to rain. Drivers speculated, for the most part to themselves, as to how they could best meet the unfortunate conditions which might thus arise. Judges raked up all they could remember of hearsay and fact from the great Alaska Sweepstakes of

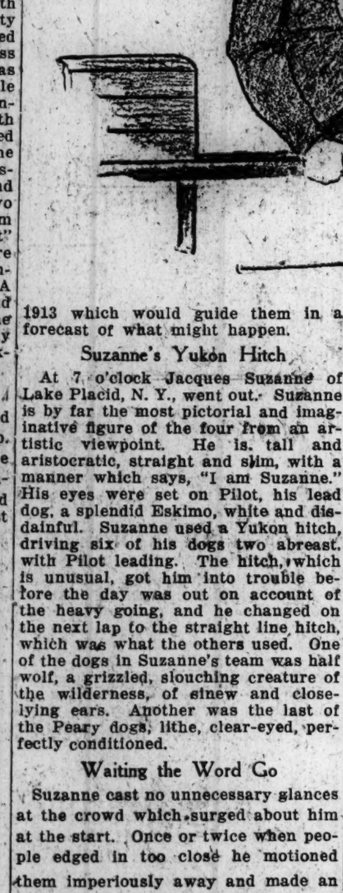
1913 which would guide them in a forecast of what might happen.

Suzanne's Yukon Hitch

At 7 o'clock Jacques Suzanne of Lake Placid, N. Y., went out. Suzanne is by far the most pictorial and imaginative figure of the four from an artistic viewpoint. He is tall and aristocratic, straight and slim, with a manner which says, "I am Suzanne." His eyes were set on Pilot, his lead dog, a splendid Eskimo, white and disdainful. Suzanne used a Yukon hitch, driving six of his dogs two abreast, with Pilot leading. The hitch, which is unusual, got him into trouble before the day was out on account of the heavy going, and he changed on the next lap to the straight line hitch, which was what the others used. One of the dogs in Suzanne's team was half wolf, a grizzled, slouching creature of the wilderness, of sinew and close-lying ears. Another was the last of the Peary dogs, lithe, clear-eyed, perfectly conditioned.

Waiting the Word Go

Suzanne cast no unnecessary glances at the crowd which surged about him at the start. Once or twice when people edged in too close he motioned them imperiously away and made an ostentatious demand for plenty of room. His eyes were on Pilot, whose head was held by the firm hand of a guide. Evidently the guide understood Suzanne, for he made various practical inquiries, and when the abstracted replies did not satisfy him he investigated—for instance about mittens. All this time, the 20 minutes perhaps it was, until the stroke of 7 when Suzanne would be sent out into the gathering light, he stood practically motionless, wrapped in contemplation of the task before him. His eyes were dark



Lebel

pools of intensity. His fawn-colored furs riffled gently with the wind, which was mostly cut off by the lowering stables at his back. His fingers constantly changed their grip on the brake rod of his sled. A judge stepped near him, spoke softly, his eyes not leaving the watch which glinted dully in his hands. Silence fell over the crowd. Suzanne spoke a soft word of warning to his dogs, said coldly to people standing near him, "Give me room to get away . . ." The dogs gathered themselves and stood expectantly in their harness.

The judge spoke in a loud, clear voice. Suzanne called out at the same instant a sharp order, and he and his team were gone in a flying streak of black and fawn and white, carried, it seemed, out of sight by a single leap. The cheers of the crowd had fallen on deaf ears. Suzanne had gone, standing in a sort of upright crouch on the back runners of his sled.

Bull Wore Shoes

In the stables Jean Lebel was at work laying out, with great care, the harness of his dogs. Some one told him he had 20 minutes. He smiled and said, "It is enough." Bull, his third dog, wore, to his evident dismay, shoes on his hind feet, but Jim and Jack and Paddy and Balsam and Moose, the latter the lead, wore none. The dogs are all crossbred, Newfoundland and Dane, with something, too, of the wolfhound strain. They are a wild, savage looking lot, much larger of frame and build than any of those in the other teams, but to all appearances controllable and moderately subservient to a practiced hand. Lebel says he gets into scrapes with them, particularly when they are in civilized country to which they are hostile and which annoys them. Jack took the whole performance as casually as Lebel himself.

Jack occupied the position nearest Lebel's plain red sled and spent the time between being brought out to the floor of the stable for harnessing and the preliminary move into the space at the edge of the starting point in lying placidly on the floor, forepaws stretched peacefully before him, a kind, pleasant look in his great eyes. He made no overtures of friendliness, but he repelled none that were made to him. Now and then he turned his splendid head upward and gazed at the murky eaves of the stables, where barn swallows were shrilling their matins.

A fat yellow and white cat strolled out from one of the long rows of stalls where horses stood, paying no attention to all the confusion. The cat had an amiable face, with an expression as of one who would say, "How now—what have we here?" She stepped firmly about inspecting the dogs with no trace of excitement. Two or three of the dogs stared gravely at her. The savage and the tame met without appreciable jar.

The Rival Drivers

Lebel and Skene had spent the previous night in the same room at the hotel. It struck a note almost of gayety in the atmosphere of contest. Skene is a quiet, inflexible sort of person with the hands of a dancer. His manner was overlaid with a suggestion of apprehension Wednesday night. But Lebel is different. He is gay and casual and untroubled. He thoroughly understands his business and his dogs. He finds it something to be cheerful about. He says it does no good to become excited about anything. "If I have trouble—I feex heem. . . .

He and Henri Skene have been friends for long years, such friends as to be untouched by any superficial convention which would lead contestants to become natural enemies. Lebel talked glibly, steadily, like a small, enthusiastic boy, about the race. Skene, with his moody voice and his graceful gestures, created deliberate effects with everything he said. To talked sparingly and dramatically.

Moose, his lead, carried a bell on his collar, as two of Skene's dogs had done. Lebel himself brought them out from the quarters where they had slept. One might have expected him to bring them out heavily collared and leashed, only to change the control by the quick supplementing of harness. But Jean Lebel is an optimist and a believer in his conversational control of his dogs. So he brought out the great, quick-stepping creatures merely by keeping a firm grasp on the napes of their necks. It was enough. Even Balsam, the biggest of the lot, was like a docile puppy, standing still to have his harness snapped into position without any disturbance whatever.

Lebel took his team leisurely out into the narrow space before the stables. His soft red sweater matched his plain sled. Here was no pretty conveyance, but the rough, practical, trim sled of a man whose business it is to cover great distances in short time. A cap partly shaded his smiling eyes and he talked amiably with people nearby. He went to Moose and took one last look at the harnesses of each successive dog, whispering to them, flattering them, caressing them with words, passing a square, expert hand over their trappings. The judge stood ready. The signal was given. . .

A Bad Start, a Good Finish

And Label's powerful team shot directly across the road and up on some one's snow-bound lawn. Lebel leaped laughing to Moose's head and uttered a sharp command. Deftly he righted his team, swung it back into the road, grasped his 30-foot lash tightly in his left hand, shouted something which defied misunderstanding and got off at a clumsy start. The third dog sidled a foot out of line to sniff at a trolley which had even then lumbered to a stop, but Lebel gave a slight jerk of the rein, cried out once more, curled the lash high in the air without striking at any dog and they were off. A minute late. It was the least beautiful, as well as the worst technical start. But Lebel, third to leave, made Cole-

Skene

brook, 52 miles, in seven hours and 34 minutes. When he dashed into Colebrook he was grinning cheerfully—as he had when he left Berlin. And he shouted as he came in, "I shall be ze winner—ha!"

Walden's Winnipeg Dogs

Arthur Walden, who, with Suzanne, upholds the American half of the contest, was the last to start. Walden is an experienced driver, beaten by Skene last year, and a seasoned north country man. His huskies are technically called Winnipeg dogs, delicate tan color marked with patches of black. They are typical snow dogs, with plumed tails, with soft quizzical eyes, with a look of constant perplexity in the wrinkles of their faces. Their harnesses blended fastidiously with their rich coats and the sled was a tan stained wood.

Arthur Walden of Wonolancet, in belted coat and shaggy hat partially obscuring his face, looked the master of them. He was uncommunicative about the probable outcome of the race, talked quietly, detachedly with those clustered about him, about other races and other dogs than his.

A woman gushed up to him and implored him effusively to tell her whether his "delicious dogs would bite," as her little boy wanted so much to pat them. The tacticurnity of his reply put her down as a dash of ice water. He looked fixedly at her and said, shortly, coldly, "They might." She laughed with confusion a little and pushed away through the crowd.

One Sharp Call and Away

Walden had the best start of all from the standpoint of sheer beauty. He took his team out four minutes before 3 o'clock, resting them in a soft, tan line just at the edge of the road. He stood perfectly quiet. He had made his investigation of the harness before leaving the shadowy stable. He had nothing to do before the second of the hour of eight. Casually he stared at the watch in the judge's hand, smiled a brief smile as the judge said "20 seconds now," appeared to gather his muscles together into one tight unit as the seconds fled and at the word uttered one sharp call and was gone, in a line of unbroken symmetry and rhythm. Straight out between the sheering lines the

Walden

team shot, the last on its way over the trail which had been broken by three others.

Walden's dogs had been putting in 30 and 40 miles each day on the road for the last week or 10 days before the race. They were fit, capable. Walden frankly said he had no idea what the outcome would be, but if his dash at the start was an omen he will be fortunate.

When Walden's team was a mere speck in the distance the crowd fell utterly silent. A silence broken only by the sharp howl of one dog, left behind in the stables because of undependability.

A COLOSSAL STATUE FROM SARDIS

A splendid head of the Elder Faustina has just been placed on exhibition in one of the Sculpture Galleries of the British Museum. It comes from the Temple of Artemis at Sardis, and as the genre on this scale is not represented in the museum outside the Egyptian Department, it is of very great interest. Of course, placed as it is bound to be, near the eye instead of 50 feet above it, the effect is at first sight almost ludicrous. Eyes six inches long, a nose in proportion, and hair whose strands are as thick as a child's finger, throw out one's calculations and are apt to be unfairly judged.

The broad planes, the absence of subtlety in the modeling, and the open pupils seem out of place until we remember the original setting. Conceive the head on a level even with the gallery roof: how it would gain; how noble the effect would be; how stately Diva Faustina gazing down upon a little world.

Given the right setting, the colossus is a legitimate and even splendid form of art; few people have quarreled with the Statue of Liberty at New York, because it is where it was meant to be; but the now universally admired head of Constantine at Rome in the courtyard of the Palazzo Conservatori was long despised and slighted as a great clumsy thing devoid of all artistic merit. The Colossus of Rhodes, if, as is believed, the head of the Sun on the Greek coins of that state is taken from it, must have been worthy of its place as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Where the story-mongers of the Middle Ages told of its legs bestriding the entrance to the harbor, the modern scholar looks on it as merely the largest of recorded statues, and reads with interest the vivid details of Pliny, who saw it in its fallen state. It was 102 feet high, and was overthrown by an earthquake in 227 B. C. after standing 56 years; but "even as it lies prostrate," says Pliny, it is a marvel. Few men can embrace its thumb; its fingers are larger than most statues; and there are huge yawning caverns where the limbs have been broken."

On the Rhodian coins of the third century we recognize all the signs of the colossus, the open hollowed eyes, the full lips and the broad planes that we have noted in the new Faustina, and we think them back into the vast original standing beside the sunlit harbor even as we, in imagination, set the Empress' head upon a great draped statue in the precincts of the stately temple at Sardis and realize that all that seems exaggerated, all that seems crude and unworked-out when seen from the human level finds its place on high above the earth, and is as appropriate to its true setting as his beloved Clytie to the seclusion of Charles Towneley's library or her present home on a four-foot pedestal in the British Museum.

Books and Reading

TO THINK of King David, after all these centuries, coming to be subjected to the unreverent scrutiny and the gloveless handling of a Strachey. Not Lytton, but Miss Marjorie; and does this mean even less of the sense of the dignity that doth hedge round royalty?

More books have been written about the King than the Queen. Will the daughter's book, "David the Son of Jesse," to issue from the Century press in March, prove again that it takes a Strachey to find and occupy a new viewpoint, where the ground seemed to be all taken?

Prof. Thomas W. Talley of Fisk University says that he was brought up on Negro rhymes, and the study which he appends to his collection—"Negro Folk Rhymes"—shows the industry and care with which he has done his work, in which he is practically a pioneer. The result is valuable, not so much for the intrinsic excellence of the rhymes themselves, as for what they show of the persistence of the art impulse in the Negro race, and in what they prophesy of a future for Negro poetry, under the less disheartening conditions of coming centuries.

It should not be necessary to prove over and over again that the Negro race is poetical, capable not only to perceive beauty as in vision, but to express harmonious numbers. But if James Weldon Johnson, in his "American Negro Poetry," to be brought out by Harcourt, Brace & Co., will furnish another line, another precept, where the ancient method seems called for, those who already apprehend something of the Negro gift will accord his volume a welcome.

The publication of Mrs. Arthur Webster's "World Revolution," by Small, Maynard & Co., makes easily available to American readers a work of extraordinary significance at this time. In her previous book, "The French Revolution," Mrs. Webster dwelt upon what she sees as one of the periodical outbreaks of the spirit of world revolution, brought about by the secret forces bent upon the destruction of law and order, culture and religion, while this later book is wider in its scope, showing the sources of this movement and turning the spotlight upon its various outbreaks in many countries and generations. This book illuminates for us contemporary events—Russia, Ireland, an entire world in arms; it can scarcely fail to interest and impress, even though it fail absolutely to convince. Mrs. Webster is well known in England both as author and lecturer, she having recently lectured before the officers of the English War Office, an honor never before extended to a woman.

Just who and what was Shakespeare, are questions that will not down. In England several of the younger writers have been busy in attempting to lift the veil which has always shrouded the man and his career. H. F. Rubinstein and Clifford Bax have made what one of the English critics has referred to as "a play which must stand as the most convincing statement of the Shakespearean enigma until it is supplanted by a better"; while Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare," only recently taken off the boards in London, brought forth a perfect furor of complimentary and adverse criticism. Probably one of the spectators at a performance of Miss Dane's play plucked out the heart of the matter when he declared that one's greatest disappointment lay in being offered lines sometimes beautiful, but often thin and inadequate to the setting and the characters; for one instinctively craved in this connection Shakespeare's own round and fulsome phrases.

It is gratifying to have attention called to the small bookshops of New York and other American cities, as is done by a writer in the current number of the Bookman. In these specialty shops it is that really satisfying contact may be had with books and bookmen. And the observer is comforted by the growing number of these shops where only books of genuine worth are for sale. Perhaps the tastes of the general public are somewhat higher than we imagined, after all; at least, we are assured that Harold Bell Wright is seldom called for.

Some of us wonder at these writers who dare to urge the bookish into the purchasing of more books, then they can buy. A. Edward Newton has been guilty, of course; now comes Dr. Carl S. Patton, who contributes an article to the current Atlantic Monthly. On the face of it, this is an extravagant, wholly unwarranted habit, to curb which, many of us have struggled long but in vain. One's heart leaps wildly at the call of one who offers justification of our crimes. There is something in it, after all. "They (books) are not like food," writes Dr. Patton, "of which one should buy only as much as one can consume at the moment. Nor like clothes, of which a wise man will buy as few and as cheap as he can get by with. But of books he should buy all he can." Nothing gives one such a sense of riches as a row of unread volumes awaiting our disposal, nothing better expresses our eternal grasp after things higher and better.

The latest British celebrity to announce an American lecture tour is not Margot Asquith, but one whose reminiscences one naturally associates with hers—Colonel Reppington. Houghton Mifflin have announced for March publication another diary by this writer whose revelations of persons and events almost produced a scandal at home. The Colonel's new book will deal with experiences in various capitals of Europe, in New York and Washington, including the Washington Conference.

Apparently the report, current soon after the publication of "Queen Victoria," that Mr. Lytton Strachey was engaged in writing the life of Benjamin Disraeli was without foundation. Probably it grew out of the public's impelling desire that he should do so. References to this fascinating, enigmatic creature were so revealing yet so tantalizingly brief as to whet the appetite for more. One continues to hope, even when informed that Mr. Strachey's next book will be a collection of his essays which have appeared in the press. Those who enjoyed an earlier book on French literature will be gratified to know that in the forthcoming volume Mr. Strachey also writes of the French.

Little in the way of de luxe, special, limited and numbered editions takes us by surprise in these days; still a recent announcement from Mr. Gabriel Wells, the Fifth Avenue rare book dealer, does sound rather more magnificent than the rest. Mr. Wells is to bring out this month the Temple Bar edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," in ten volumes. Limited to 750 copies, this edition has been edited by Mr. Clement Shorter. Is elaborately illustrated, printed in large type; and introductions to the several volumes have been prepared by such eminent Johnsonians as Aleyn Lyell Reade, Augustine Birrell, William P. Trent, G. K. Chesterton, A. Edward Newton, John Drinkwater, R. B. Adam, Walter de la Mare, C. B. Tinker and R. A. King.

Many Men, Many Views of History

New York Warned Against Various Alleged Menaces

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Expressing the conviction that school children are not learning the truth about United States history, Alvin Owsley of Indianapolis, national director of the Americanization committee of the American Legion, appeared as a witness today at the investigation conducted by David Hirschfield, Commissioner of Accounts, into histories studied in public schools.

"The country is at the cross-roads between half-Americanism and un-Americanism, and the time has come to mold the true spirit of Americanism," said Mr. Owsley. "The place to begin is with the children."

Charles Grant Miller of Staten Island named six school histories which he termed pro-British. One taught that both John Hancock and his father were smugglers. Another, he claimed, praised Benedict Arnold and asserted Congress had treated him unfairly.

William Pickens of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested that school histories had omitted reference to the achievements of the Negro race.

Legal Tender in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 3—Five-hundred-ruble notes are no longer legal tender in Moscow. A recent decree of the Moscow Soviet announces that hereafter street railways and other government institutions will accept nothing less than 1000-ruble notes. A 1000-ruble note is worth half an American cent at the present legal rate of exchange.

CHANGED METHODS FOR CHINA'S FARMS

Reforestation Seen as the Great Need of Nation's Agriculture by Nanking University Officer —Agrarian Program Proposed

NEW YORK (Special)—"Education is the means to the development and improvement of China's agriculture, the reforestation of her barren hills, and the means by which she will be able to pay for the great engineering projects through which she will be able to unshackle herself from the forces over which she now has no control," said John H. Reisner, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, to the members of the China Society. "I know of no greater educational opportunity thus indicated anywhere in the world than that which awaits in China today.

Larger Margin Needed

"China's present agriculture represents centuries of economic and social adjustments in the face of a population that has increased with little or no corresponding increase in the area cultivated. Her people are so dependent on agriculture that in addition to providing food and clothing she has had to assume the burden of supplying fuel as well, which in most other countries is supplied by mines and forests. Economic forces must be set in operation which will bring to them higher standards of living through increased per capita production, and a larger margin beyond actual needs.

"The reforestation of China will help ameliorate not only the physical conditions of China, but aid in bringing about the conditions noted above, by providing for the utilization of millions of acres of land now wholly unproductive and unprotected from erosion, providing employment and homes for millions of people.

"The following agricultural projects are proposed because of the very direct influence they will have in bringing about a raised standard of living.

Colonization Favored

"The land produces little more than its population demands. The colonization of Manchuria and Mongolia and the utilization of non-productive arable lands in China, could be made to relieve the present densely populated farming areas, making possible a less precarious existence for those who remained and a much fuller life for those who were colonized in the north.

"Colonization would mean bringing under cultivation millions of now unproductive but cultivable acres. Colonization of Manchuria and Mongolia will have an influence on China very similar to that influence which the development of our western United States has had on the development of eastern United States in the last several decades.

"Cooperative rural credit and saving societies should be established.

"Conditions warrant a very careful survey of the supply of underground water throughout all of North China, to determine to what extent the present water supplies might be supplanted, and whether it is possible to sink deeper wells, including artesian wells, that will give an additional supply.

"A study of soil fertility problems should include not only a survey and study of present fertilizing practices, but would include experimentation in the use of commercial fertilizers, to supplement their present practices. The Chinese know nothing at all about the use of commercial fertilizers."

ROAD MATERIAL PRICE CURTAILED

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (Special)—A 20 per cent reduction in the cost of materials for road construction in Kansas has been ordered by the State Highway Commission. The commission has sent out notices to all the counties preparing to do any road work in the State that it will not approve any estimates or plans for road or bridge construction which contemplates more than $1.20 a barrel for cement or more than $24 a thousand for brick.

The commission now has under way plans for building 75 miles of grading, culvert, bridge and gravel work in the State. This work will require 459,000 barrels of cement.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ASKED TO INDORSE JURY EQUALITY BILL

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Special) — Nearly 1500 delegates and alternates, representing the 365 units of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, gathered today for their fifty-seventh convention. Among resolutions presented was one by the legislative committee indorsing the Strauss Bill (Senate No. 190) placing women on an equality with men for jury duty. Another was offered by the Woman's Press Club, requesting Mayor Hylan to appoint a woman as magistrate in each of the five boroughs of Greater New York as soon as a vacancy occurs.

The committees on Americanization, civics and education urged immediate action by the Board of Education to provide classes wherever necessary so that the illiterate and non-English speaking women and girls of the city might learn the language and become intelligent voters.

Miss Adelia Better of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee on patriotism and law enforcement, announced that the committee has set for itself the task of influencing certain parts of the public and publications to cease ridiculing the law, as, for example, in the case of prohibition; also to urge the city officials to enforce the law whether the official be a sheriff, a magistrate, or a patrolman.

Civitas Club of Brooklyn offered a resolution urging that the federation ask the Board of Aldermen to act upon the Mayor's recommendation and adopt such ordinances as will help rid city streets of unfit drivers and of motor vehicles operated with defective brakes or at excessive speed.

Miss DeRivera, founder and honorary president of the federation, presented a resolution asking that the bill now before the Legislature to exempt all dogs from vivisection be indorsed.

The committee on education and civics asked that the federation urge the reenactment of the constitutional amendment exempting appropriations for school purposes from the computation of the constitutional tax limit of 2 per cent; that in any school legislation introduced this year the following rules be enacted into law: that boards of education shall have financial independence; that the direct state tax for educational purposes shall be continued; that members of the Board of Education shall be elected directly by the people.

The Federation of Women's Civil Service Organizations and the Legislative League asked that women attendants be appointed at the boat and terminals of the municipal ferry to Staten Island from the lists now existing. They also asked that the federation indorse the plan for a centrally located building to house the women's court and the house of detention for women and girls.

MASONIC PROTEST AGAINST IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE

Mobilization of Forces of Nation Through Public Schools Urged by Grand Master—Sole Hope of Mankind Said to Be in the Ideals of Democratic Society

Mobilization of the forces of the nation through the public schools against "ignorance, selfishness and prejudice" is urged by Robert H. Robinson, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, in a letter sent out to masters, wardens and members of every lodge in the State, to past grand lodge officers and committees of grand lodge and of district councils, with the request that it be read at every lodge at the first session following its receipt and that a report of action taken in pursuance of it be made in due course to the District Deputy Grand Master. The letter reads in part:

"The splendid war work of the Masonic Fraternity, although we neither sought nor received any need of praise, has not been without its compensations. It has drawn our beloved brotherhood out of traditional isolation and into touch with new world currents of thought and action. The result has been a happy reawakening of that sense of civic duty and that zealous devotion to the common weal which characterized our Masonic forbears in such striking fashion in the formative days of the Republic. Everywhere the craft is seeking opportunities for service and everywhere instances are multiplying which point to the existing public school crisis as the logical field for Masonic devotion and endeavor.

"The subject of public education has ever been close to the hearts of our greatest men and Masons. Our Brother Washington founded at Alexandria and endowed one of the first free schools in Virginia. Our Brother Franklin founded the first free school of Philadelphia. Our Brother DeWitt Clinton founded the free public school system of our own great Commonwealth, and our Grand Lodge gave the first New York free school generous patronage and support.

"The mingling of children of every race, creed, and degree in common schools, publicly supported, tends to bind together the whole population with the strong ties of common customs and a common tongue and to make this a thoroughly united nation. In the language of Brother Washington, 'the more homogeneous our citizens can be made in principles, opinions, and manners, the greater will be our prospects of permanent union.' These ideas are truly Masonic. The public schools are the only means whereby the prosperity, nay the very survival, of our beloved fraternity can be safeguarded, and the perpetuity of the institutions that underlie our civil and religious liberties assured.

"The sole hope of mankind to attain peace on earth and good will among men is in democracy. The realization of that hope is dependent upon public education, the high task of which is to transmit to our children the ideals of democratic society.

"Our brother, the President, has sounded the statesmanlike warning that the education of the American child has fallen below the standard necessary for the protection of our future. He calls upon all citizens to exert their influence to effect that revision of the entire educational system of the United States which is necessary to prepare our children to meet the greatest tasks ever imposed upon any generation since the dawn of civilization, the tasks of this day and tomorrow.

"The history of public education in this country is a striking example of what can be done under a democracy. The founding of the system itself, and every step in its progress, have been accomplished by the initiative of private citizens, including many of the leaders of our fraternity, and with the assistance of their organized effort. The chief responsibility has always rested upon local administrative units, and to this feeling of immediate responsibility among friends and neighbors the widespread diffusion and popularity of our educational facilities has been largely due.

"The mobilization of national resources during the world war arrested the construction and repair of school buildings and the rise in the cost of living diverted many teachers from the schools to more gainful occupations. Let us begin to rebuild the walls of the temple of education, every man working over against his own door.

"In general, three things are chiefly needed: adequate funds, the elimination of partisan and sectarian control, and the professional independence of teachers and school administrators.

"School boards everywhere should be elected by the people upon the sole ground of personal merit and fitness and without the slightest reference to partisan or sectarian considerations. All Masons should interest themselves as citizens in the election of public school authorities, should attend as a sacred duty all school meetings, and when called by the suffrages of their fellow citizens, should make whatever personal sacrifice is required to serve the public schools as freely as our patriotic ancestors devoted to their country's cause their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

"Only teachers and administrators of the highest personal qualifications and professional training should be employed. They should be adequately paid and held in high esteem. Public opinion should protect them against every semblance of sectarian interference or partisan control.

"In the belief that, in expressing these views, I am voicing the well-settled convictions of the Masonic fraternity in this grand jurisdiction, I hereby invite and request all the lodges to set apart and devote one regular or special communication during the period of two weeks from the 13th to the 25th of February, or as near thereto as may be most convenient, as a public school night.

"I suggest that competent speakers be invited to present to the lodge the needs of the local schools, as well as the merits of the plan outlined in the Towner-Sterling bill (successor to the Smith-Towner bill) as a proposed national program for the equalization of opportunities for free public education, and that opportunity be afforded for remarks by the brethren and a full and free discussion of school matters in open lodge.

"I further suggest that, where circumstances permit, the lodges, either individually or in groups, promote one or more public meetings for both men and women, that the local public school teachers and administrators be invited to attend as speakers or guests of honor, and that all possibilities of cooperation between citizens and teachers for the good of the schools be presented and discussed.

"And finally, in order that the interest thus aroused may not languish, and with a view to such civic action as may be appropriate, I recommend that each lodge appoint a committee to investigate the needs of the public schools, both local and general, and to act as a channel of communication between the school authorities and the lodge.

"The Bureau of Social and Educational Service, Masonic Hall, New York, will furnish a program of appropriate exercises and suggestions for the proposed public school night and public meetings, will cooperate in procuring suitable speakers, and will furnish speakers with material for preparing their addresses on request."

DORMANT LIGNITE SUPPLY IN KANSAS

Veins Unworked for Two Decades Have Been Discovered by State Mine Inspector

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (Special)—This state has discovered a fuel supply, dormant for twenty years. James Sherwood, state mine inspector, has completed the inspection of some large lignite mines in Cloud and Republican counties which have not been worked for two decades.

The lignite vein in Cloud County is 31 inches thick and is found at a depth of 40 feet. It increases slightly in thickness and also is found at a greater depth in Republican County. Farther west, in Jewel County, the vein goes now to a depth of 300 feet and is 40 inches thick. In Jewel County it becomes cannel coal, a better grade than lignite.

The one mine now in operation has produced 160 tons of lignite this season, with only partial operation. Another mine is just being opened.

The lignite sells, in the region where it is mined, at $6 a ton. Colorado and New Mexico coal are priced at $13 to $14.75 a ton in the same neighborhood. Little Kansas, Missouri or Illinois coal gets into the territory because of the higher freight rates for long distance hauls.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Youthful Letter of Nikisch Tells of Praise from Liszt

Conducting in Seventies Regarded as Something Outside Domain of Conservatory Training

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Documents and anecdotes for a biography of Arthur Nikisch can be gathered in almost any quarter of the musical world. For Nikisch, though not such a traveler as many another opera and symphony conductor, had friends everywhere; and to those of them who were near him he talked much, while to those who were away from him he wrote much. The sooner the available facts about the man are brought together and discussed, doubtless the better for the cause of musical history. In the biographical chapter herewith given, an early letter of Nikisch's is quoted and the old-school view of the training of conductors is noted.

In 1877, at the very outset of his career as a public performer, Nikisch traveled with the famous violinist, Wieniawski, assisting him at his concerts as piano accompanist. Early in March of that year he found himself at Budapest. Delighted with his experiences there, which included meeting Liszt, and concerned at the same time about his duties as player in the Vienna Opera Orchestra, which he was soon to resume, he wrote to a youthful fellow-musician a letter, which, freely translated from the German, runs as follows:

Pest, 3—3. 1877.

Dearest friend:

The twenty-seventh of February was one of the most glorious days of my life.

Let me begin with our first concert. Wieniawski, of course, as everywhere, was almost worshiped; and his success was immense. After the concert, there was a party—all men—at Liszt's; and think of it! I was invited personally by Liszt, whom I meet every day. You may be sure I did not fail to attend.

After the supper, Liszt played the piano! And how! You will not expect me to describe the indescribable. After that, Liszt and others, including Wieniawski, went into another room to play whist. Inasmuch as the men who remained with me conversed in Hungarian, and inasmuch, too, as the doors between the two rooms seemed to be tightly closed, I sat down at the piano and started to play whatever came into my head. I played long and much, one of my pieces being the C major fantasy of Schumann's.

Approved by Liszt

As I have just indicated, I thought I could not be heard. You may, therefore, be able to imagine my astonishment when finishing the Schumann fantasy, to have Liszt come out through the door, approach me, hug me, kiss me and praise me in the most flattering way, assuring me that he was immeasurably happy to find in me a genuinely artistic nature.

Wieniawski afterwards told me that Liszt, during the whole time of playing, most attentively listened, and repeatedly commended my interpretation. The interesting point in the whole affair was his approval of my playing of a passage in the fantasie in a manner contrary to the markings of the composer. It seems that Liszt has changed the directions for the playing of this passage, to suit his own ideas, and that he insists on his pupils' practicing it his way. Now I have always played this passage according to my individual fancy; and my way happened to correspond exactly with that of Liszt—a circumstance which pleased him hugely.

Am I right, now, to call this day one of the most glorious of my life? It is beyond me to tell you how happy I am. And yet, my excursion, which has been so rich in joyous experiences, is unfortunately soon to end.

Yesterday we made our second appearance. After the concert, Wieniawski gave a great banquet, at which Liszt was present. During the feast a gypsy band entertained us. And no mistake, those fellows played beautifully.

On Tuesday next we shall appear in Pressburg, when our tour ends. On Wednesday morning I shall arrive in Vienna. I beg you most earnestly, dear ——, to send my violin in the morning to my house, as most probably I shall have to play on Wednesday evening at the opera; and I have not touched my violin for five full weeks. I think I ought to play a few finger exercises and scales to begin with.

And now I send you a thousand heartfelt greetings to all your dear ones and all my dear Vienna friends; and I remain

Your most affectionate friend,
ARTHUR.

Studying at Conservatory

The young man whom Wieniawski chose to play accompaniments for him, and whom Liszt, at his house in Budapest, commended, was a brilliant pianist, we may be sure. Playing accompaniments on the piano for soloists, whether singers or violin players, was one of the things, indeed, for which in after years Nikisch won distinction, for the majority, perhaps, of European musicians, he was recorded as the first accompanist of his day. But conducting, rather than accompanying, is what, undoubtedly, he will be best remembered for.

Should the question be asked concerning Nikisch—who taught him to conduct?—the answer would have to be—nobody. For in the seventies, when he was a student, along with Emil Pauer, Gustav Mahler and Felix Mottl, at the Vienna Conservatory, conducting was not regarded as a subject that could be taught. Predecessors of Nikisch's, like Liszt, von Bülow and Herbeck, and contemporaries of his as well, like Richter, Mahler, Mottl and Seidl, were trained in every line that was supposed to be related to their profession; but they were never given formal lessons in conducting. Far from it. They would, without doubt, all of them have thought the thing ridiculous; because, according to their view, and according to the view of musicians generally in their periods, conducting is a native gift, which some persons have, and which others have not. They would not have entertained for a moment the notion that it could be imparted to anybody by process of education.

On Teaching Conductors

How they justified this theory to their intelligences and their consciences, is not clear, unless they were convinced of a resemblance existing between conductors and poets. And yet, the facts on which they built their theory are plain to see. Some musicians, like those just named, were good conductors; while others, like Schumann, Brahms and Rubinstein, were poor conductors. Some, apparently, could not help conducting well. Others—more particularly illustrious composers—never succeeded, with all the opportunity in the world, in conducting even their own works well. The question whether Schumann, Brahms and Rubinstein might not have been made passable conductors, had they, at a suitable time in their student days, been taught something of the technique of directing an orchestra or a chorus by an accomplished professor of conducting, is too large a one for offhand answer; so, too, is the question whether modern heads of music schools have given conducting the place it ought to have in the curriculum. But all that aside, an incident which old student friends of Nikisch refer to may be noted, as illustrating the idea that conductors are conductors almost, in some instances, in spite of themselves.

Délibes a Born Conductor

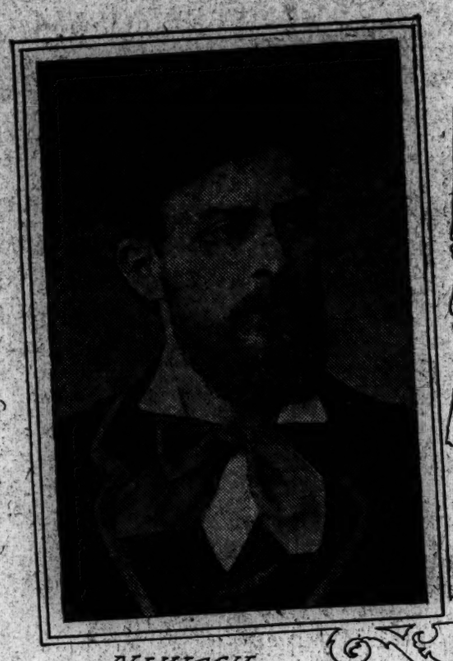
When Nikisch was a young man at Vienna, Leo Délibes, the French composer, visited the town to superintend the production of his ballet, "Coppélia," which had lately been highly acclaimed at Paris. Now Délibes, so he supposed, was there in the character of composer only. He had no intention of doing anything but looking on and helping the stage-director and the music-director with advice. The manager of the opera house, however, wishing to pay him a compliment, and at the same time to make the first performance of the ballet in Vienna a brilliant occasion, asked Délibes, so the story runs, to conduct.

"But," protested Délibes, "I do not know how to conduct."

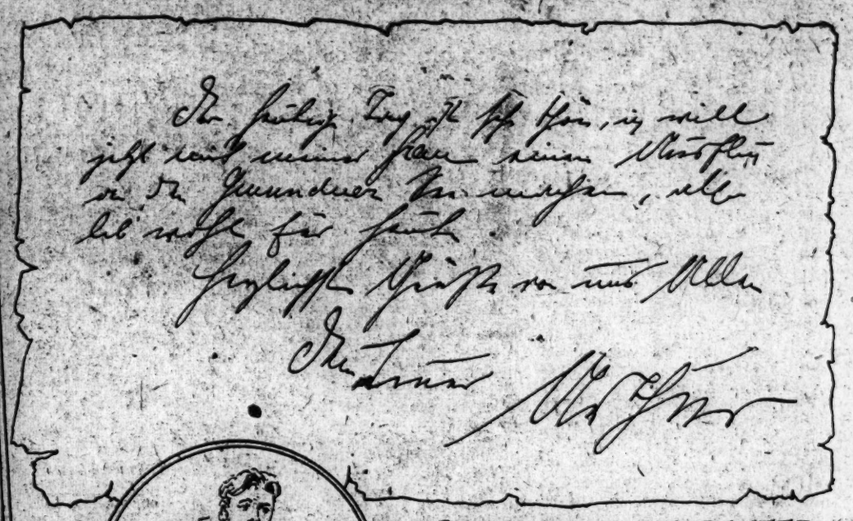
"Please do, just the same," insisted the manager.

So, finally, he did. And young Nikisch—was he not at that time a violinist in the opera house orchestra?—is said to have been so impressed that he pronounced the composer of "Coppélia" a conductor of the highest order. Nor was he surprised, forsooth, that Délibes proved to be a master with the baton the first time seriously trying. Composers, indeed, often conduct drearily; but here was a composer who conducted gloriously.

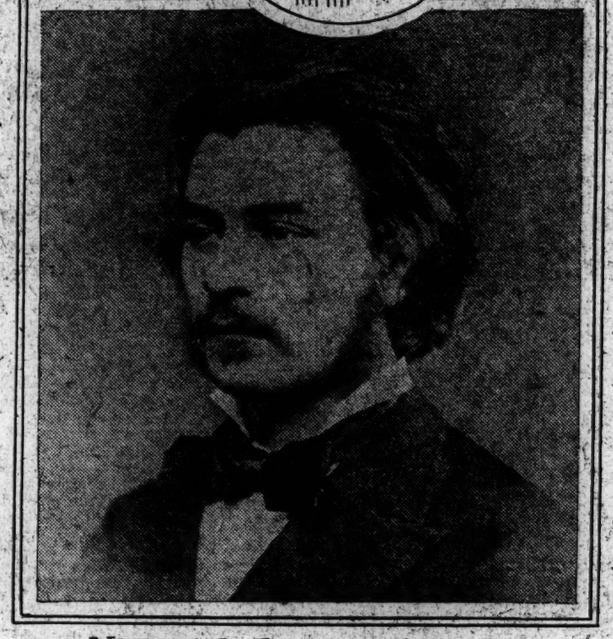
It was something, truly, for even the most important ballet composer of the nineteenth century to be called a fine conductor by young Nikisch, who was himself recognized by no less a man than Liszt as one of the great musicians of the future.



NIKISCH AT LEIPSIC IN THE EIGHTIES



CONCLUSION OF LETTER IN GERMAN SIGNED "ARTHUR"



NIKISCH JUST AFTER LEAVING CONSERVATORY

Beniamino Gigli Tells His Preferences in Tenor Rôles

NEW YORK (Special) — Beniamino Gigli, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, has just begun the study of English. However, he already understands English better than he can speak it and with the help of his smiling secretary, Mr. Rossi, the subject that was, seemingly, nearest Mr. Gigli's thoughts was taken up—his wish to bring up his children in this country—"So," he said, "what money I make, I am not going to take away but put into commerce here, in New York!"

Mr. Gigli was in process of being educated in trade when it was discovered that he possessed an unusual voice and he began to study for the opera under the guidance of Rosatti. In 1915 he made his début in "La Gioconda" at Rovego. He was soon known all over Italy, had sung at Monte Carlo, and had created the leading tenor rôle in "Lodolitta" the Mascagni opera in which Caruso played the lead in New York. At La Scala Mr. Gigli sang under Toscanini at the Boito commemoration, two years ago and then went to South America. That was his second trip to sing in Montevideo, Buenos Aires and elsewhere on the South American grand opera circuit.

Contract Extended

Whilst singing in Buenos Aires an agent sent by Mr. Gatti-Casazza heard Mr. Gigli and arrangements were made for his first New York appearance last season. After his début in "Mefistofele" his contract, which had been originally for two years, was extended for three years more. Mr. Gigli's sympathetic quality of voice, the ease of his singing and the sincerity of his interpretation had at once not only won the approval of the Metropolitan Opera management but also that of the critics and the public.

Last summer whilst singing in South America Mr. Gigli took the leading tenor rôle in Mascagni's opera, "Piccolo Marat." About 25 rôles are now in Mr. Gigli's repertory but he is a "quick study" and with his accompanist playing for him he is always at work upon new rôles and learning new songs. The latter is necessarily a part of his day's work as Mr. Gigli is being sought after more and more as a concert singer.

"I do not care so much for the purely dramatic parts," said Mr. Gigli. "I have sung 'Lohengrin' in Italy but I prefer rôles like Enzo in 'Gioconda,' the tenor part in 'Elisir d'Amore,' and if I like one better than any other it is my rôle in 'Andrea Chenier,' but I like to sing them all and I have enjoyed singing everywhere I have sung. I have sung in Spain as well as in South America and Italy, but I am working hard to please the American people. I like them. I like the life here. I wish to live here and," he broke off laughing, "my wife loves to go shopping here. I have little time for rest, but I am very fond of reading and often read all night long. Next summer I am not going to sing in South America, but I intend spending three months in Italy amusing myself by horseback riding and wrestling.

"You ask me what I consider the prime requisites to the making of a singer and it seems to me first of all there must be an inborn artistic intuition. Then a fine diction must be acquired, and that comes if the poise of the voice is properly managed. Of course singing is all a question of breath control and the breath must be based upon the diaphragm. A sensible régime must be maintained and then a singer may go to meet his audience. Before a performance I always realize my responsibility to my work and I am anxious to please, but that is before I appear. The singer that is agitated when he is on the stage does not know his art."

BORODIN QUARTET AND ELIZABETHAN SONGS PRESENTED

LONDON (Special)—The Invitation Concert of Chamber Music which took place at Queen's Hall on Jan. 4 was a pleasant affair. Given in connection with the thirty-second annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Music, and also with the tenth annual conference of Educational Associations, it drew together a number of people who do not ordinarily meet over music. Members of the first-named society provided the program, one presumes, while the latter provided the bulk of the audience. They certainly had agreeable things to listen to.

The Wynn-Reeves Quartet (Messrs. Wynn Reeves, Herbert Kinsey, Ernest Young, and Charles Crabbe) led off with an artistic performance of Borodin's String Quartet No. 2 in D major. The general balance, tone quality, and phrasing were excellent: one perceived evidences of good taste in all the players did, and they sounded very well in the large hall—their tone traveling perfectly to all the farthest corners, yet never becoming rough. (A sure test of good tone-production from a string player's point of view.)

On the interpretative side, however, their performance of Borodin's Quartet, charming as it was, was perhaps a little too charming. Its melodic grace was brought forward at the expense of its structural strength. As a craftsman Borodin was masterly, and though in this particular work the different sections are joined by links somewhat closely compressed, the need for elucidating their logic is therefore all the more insistent. It was in just these linking passages that the players of the Wynn Reeves combination seemed to lose their grip upon the main progress of the music and disintegrated into four separate entities. And at no time did they impress one as looking at the composition from a Russian point of view.

Five Elizabethan lute songs, sung by Philip Wilson, and accompanied on the harpsichord by Gerald Cooper, were wholly delightful. When a lute is not available (and it is obvious that such a feeble-toned instrument would be unsuitable in a large hall) a harpsichord makes a very good substitute, and preserves the sense of remoteness from present-day tone colors. Philip Wilson is a young Australian singer, with a voice of real beauty, and a clear, unaffected style. He was admirable in these songs by by Dowland, Campian, Rosseter, Ford, and Robert Jones, his diction enabling one to enjoy the words of the poems to the full. When the audience insisted on an encore, it was amply deserved.

Two short, and rather slight arrangements for string quartet by Frank Bridge of old English songs, "Sally in Our Alley" and "Cherry Ripe," followed. A couple of violin solos, by Fibich and Kreisler, served to show that Wynn Reeves is as good a soloist as quartet leader, and the concert ended with William Hurlstone's very individual "Phantasy" quartet in A minor (not A flat, as wrongly described on the program).

As regards concerts, the Christmas calm still continues in London. The Royal Choral Society gave a performance of Handel's "Messiah" at the Albert Hall on Jan. 7. There were popular and ballad concerts respectively at the Central Hall and Queen's Hall on the same day, and the usual Sunday concerts took place on Jan. 8, at Queen's Hall, the Palladium, Alhambra, Holborn Empire, and South Place, but none of these call for special comment.

Chaliapin Appears as Boris Before the Philadelphians

PHILADELPHIA (Special) — The crest of the musical season for critics and public alike was probably reached with the performance of Feodor Chaliapin in the title rôle of "Boris Godounoff." To many the most striking quality in his performance was its reticence. Here was one who compassed a powerful appeal to the imagination and still never tore a passion to tatters. He made his audience in his own shivering and distraught imagination of the horrors see the invisible and hear the inaudible. But he never ranted or bellowed; he seemed to have well-nigh inexhaustible vocal reserves to draw upon. As in the case of Jeritza, the Viennese, it was not the voice that first challenged attention, it was the capacity for completely identifying self with the being impersonated. This Boris was lived from within—it was not a rôle donned and doffed externally.

By his giant dimensions, the Russian dominated the stage and the rest of the cast. While he was within eye-range, he focused the gaze of all. Since the rôle calls for his appearance in but two major episodes, he was able to give to these tremendous moments an immense vitality. He made Boris' fondness for his little son as vivid an emotion as his dread of being ousted from the throne he had usurped. He brought terror on the scene, as Scotti's Scarpia brings it. With such consummate acting, the wonder grew that he sang as though he had nothing to do but sing. Nor did he ever step out of the frame of the picture. The gorgeous habiliments designed by Golovine of Moscow and the scenery from the same atelier conspired with the music to an effect as Russian as the stage in America today can hope to represent. While Chaliapin sang in Russian, the others did not follow suit. But the Academy of Music became for the nonce a corner of ancient Muscovy let down as on a magic carpet into the twentieth century and a trolley-served metropolis.

In the cast José Mardones sang Pimenn with the equable flow of voice expected of him; Margarete Matzenauer was a maturely lovely Marina; Rafaelo Diaz was an explosive and stertorous Dimitri. Grace Anthony acceptably substituted in the small song Xenia has to sing. Paolo Ananian, a clever mime, showed one of the marked gifts of the Armenian people in his realistic and amusing portrayal of Varlaam. It projects virtually the sole comedy value in the whole of the tense and tragic music-drama.

Gennaro Papi led, and sometimes his hand was heavy, but he seems enthusiastically at home in the score, and he bound the ensemble with its stirring choruses firmly together in a fashion highly creditable, considering the unconventional nature of the music, which sustains the loose sequence of episodes.

OPERA SCHOOL FOR ST. LOUIS SUMMER SEASON ORGANIZED

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special) — The St. Louis community movement has received added impetus from organization of a municipal opera training school to prepare chorus singers for next summer's season of light opera in the open-air Municipal Theater. The foundation of the school is regarded as one of the most important steps forward since the starting of the theater, inasmuch as it will end importation of chorus singers from other cities and will place municipal opera on a still firmer foundation of community endeavor.

Two years ago, 90 per cent of the chorus members were of St. Louis; last year, 60 per cent. It is expected that next summer every one of them will be chosen from the 200 young men and women now being given free training two nights each week.

More than 350 applicants for instruction sought to enroll on the first of the two nights on which candidates were examined. Instructors were pleased with the quality of the voices, saying enough good material was on hand to form two excellent choruses. Nothing was required of a student passing voice tests except an agreement to serve in the chorus next summer at a salary of $30 a week in case he was selected to do so. Absence from two consecutive classes will bar applicants from further instruction.

"The school," said Nelson Cunliff, chairman of the productions committee, "is fulfillment of a pledge to establish a school for training the chorus for the 1922 season. It is in keeping with our firm purpose to make municipal opera in St. Louis a truly civic art. Only residents of this city will be engaged next summer for the municipal opera chorus. The school is open to any St. Louisan who has the qualifications and the ambition to devote two nights a week to study."

The school has been placed in charge of David E. Russell, manager of the theater association, and instruction is under supervision of William A. Parson, assistant musical director and chorus master of the opera since its beginning. For the present the training is vocal only, but next year it is hoped to add to the staff a stage director and a dancing instructor.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONDUCTING FOUND BY FRANK WALLER

Frank Waller's career, as far as it has been run, illustrates what can be done by an American musician in the field of opera conducting. Mr. Waller began as an organist. Soon after the Boston Opera Company was instituted he secured a position as coach, which meant that he was at the call of the manager to instruct singers, especially minor ones, in their rôles, accompanying them at the piano. At this post he learned the operas in which he worked note by note and became initiated into the ways of the stage. More than that, he got some familiarity with musical custom in Europe, going with the Boston Opera Company to Paris in the summer of 1914.

After the Boston Opera Company went out of existence Mr. Waller found a place as coach under Mr. Campanini, the director of the Chicago Opera Company, and so was able to broaden his knowledge of the repertory and to extend his acquaintance with artists. Of late he has been heard of as an actual conductor. He was in charge of the music of "The Beggar's Opera," when that production was on tour in the United States last spring; he conducted in the opera season at Cincinnati, O., last summer; and he conducted in the season of opera in English at the Arlington Theater, Boston, last fall.

One day recently Mr. Waller was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to name the operas he has conducted in full and regular performance. He gave the following: "Barber of Seville," "Lucia," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Faust," "Aida," "Carmen," "Lakmé," "Manon," "Cavalleria," "Secret of Suzanne" and "Bohemian Girl."

AS TO MUSICAL SUITABILITY

There are two classes of music lovers whose ideas are a hindrance to the advance of the art. There are, first, that class which disdains all light music, or thinks of it as something which is bad in itself, and secondly, the class which respects but avoids on the ground that it is heavy, music which receives the approval of the former class. Of these two classes the latter is the less harmful, because it does not set itself up as the teacher and model of all other classes, or deny the right of the others to exist. Yet the mistake of both is the same in this one respect, that they fail to realize that all good music has its place, and most music loses its goodness by being used out of place. Bad music is always bad, but the lightest may be good and the heaviest is also frequently good if it does not obtrude itself into centers of public relaxation.

A well-known director of theatrical music has said that "Shakespeare never introduced music without good reason," and it is because many theatrical managers of today introduce it on every possible occasion, and without consideration for its fitness, that there is so much undesirable music in the theaters. Yet there is much that is fitting, without ranking as high art, but justified by its suitability. Of course bad music is inappropriate to any play, whether the worst is the best, but much that would rightly be condemned in other circumstances finds a proper place in the theater.

Chauve-Souris Theater

A striking example of this is in the work of the company of the Theater de la Chauve-Souris of Moscow, which has been appearing with such great success in Paris and London. One need not say anything about the singing of some members of that company, for at its worst it does not destroy the absolute suitability of the songs and instrumental numbers and accompaniments. The music of "Katinka," which represents a dance by the worker and his wife of 60 years ago, would be rightly condemned, if presented merely as music for its own sake, or even as music for the dancing room of today. As music it is not good, but it completes the picture of a section of life which could not be readily grasped without it. Similarly many of the folk songs used here and elsewhere find their one reason for continuing to exist in the fact that they illustrate the life of a past epoch. The two popular French songs, "Sur le Pont d'Avignon," and "Toi qui Connais," are treated in such a way as to make them appropriate, although were the songs to be sung on the concert platform or the orchestral arrangements introduced into the program of any orchestra of standing, they would be regarded as too trivial for the purpose. Yet, having regard to the delightful medley of fun and picturesque and typical incidents, no one can do otherwise than approve.

Something, too, must be conceded to the general stage conditions. What is suited to a great pantomime in a large theater would be quite unsuited to a slight and more dainty play on the same subject produced in a miniature theater. Moreover, allowance is to be made for the individuality of those who produce or listen to the music. Ideas about the most suitable musical dress for a play may vary as greatly as do ideas about the most suitable dress for certain people and certain occasions.

Entr'acte Music

Again, the need of a proper degree of suitability is noticeable in the adaptation of music of an abstract character to dramatic performances. For a comedy with a considerable serious element in its composition, which was recently produced in London, one of the most gifted of native composers was asked to write incidental music, which he did effectively. He was not asked to write entr'actes, however, and for these the theater conductor carefully selected a number of the same composer's most popular short works. No one questioned the effectiveness of the incidental music, but few considered the entr'actes in any degree suitable or even musically impressive in this unusual frame.

London is, nevertheless, at the present time happy in possessing a number of composers and directors who know exactly what is suitable for dramatic purposes, and how to provide it. Norman O'Neill, Edward German, Philip Cathie, John Ansell, and others know their work thoroughly well. Practically all the music these men produce is of a light character. This seems to indicate that, as a general rule, heavy music is out of place in the theater—that as a supplemental art, music is at its best when it calls for little sustained thought on the part of the listener. The failure to realize this makes much of the music written as incidental to plays more suited to the concert platform. It is good music in the wrong place.

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THE HOME FORUM

Living With a Novel

When Mr. Percy Lubbock, in "The Craft of Fiction," makes the confession (though on second thought, it sounds more like a boast) that as for himself the question of how a novel is built is the only interest in the criticism of fiction, he would seem to intimate that how the novel came to be is of more importance than what it can do for us, when arrived. But the mission of art, after all, is to serve, to inspire, to add to one's comprehension of our fellow men, to cultivate the sense of beauty. A novel does not exist primarily to furnish to a critic the sober glee of a specialist pursuing after his one point of vision.

There will never lack readers of the novel, of the greatest of novels, to whom it is valuable as the opening of another world, essentially differing, in kind or intensity, from that of his daily experience; into which he enters and of which, for the time being, he becomes a part; where he meets people who from henceforth are intimately known fellow creatures, carried in remembrance, spoken of in terms of emulation or the reverse, precisely as in the case of the most impressive historical characters. Clarissa Harlowe, Jane Eyre, Gwendolen Harleth, Henry Esmond, Mr. Pickwick, Don Quixote, to come no nearer our own time, none of these became the cherished friends of generations of readers, by study of the tools that were used, or of the exact construction of the scaffolding employed in building the masterpieces of fiction where they are enshrined.

And if, as Mr. Lubbock implies, this would be to lose sight in a measure of the novel as a masterpiece of art, to lift out, as if were, a few characters, leaving the book as a whole vague in memory, it must be replied that human life is essentially composed of individual human beings; environment and the play of circumstances are secondary, the background upon which these human beings act and react upon one another; in actual human life, we can only remember scenes in their high lights. The particularities, the minutiæ of our intercourse with one another, are for the passing time merely, while the story is unfolding so to speak. The analogy between the novel as a picture of some phase of human life, and human life as we experience it, appears to be very close. To read great novels as we live through successive phases of intercourse with our fellow men, cannot be to make unworthy use of these masterpieces of art. This is to read constructively, as Mr. Lubbock urges must be done, and also imaginatively: it is the soaring and circling of the bird who is unobservant of the mechanism of his flight, instead of that of the aviator, utilized and drilled in mechanical lore.

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Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"Ice-Bound Falls," from the painting by Ernest Lawson

Charles H. Caffin used to tell of a visit to Granada, where he put up at the Washington Irving Inn. After he had been there a week or so a woman guest, knowing that Caffin wrote of art and liked to meet artists, asked him if he had met Sorolla, who was a guest at the Inn. When Caffin replied that this was the first he had heard Sorolla was there and he had never met him or specially wished to do so, his questioner went on:

"Well, I don't wonder, for he never seems to have a moment for any of us. After an early breakfast he is off for the morning with his easel. He comes back with half a dozen landscapes under his arm, has déjeuner served in his own rooms, and hurries away again for the afternoon, when he does another half dozen landscapes. He dines in private and goes to bed early."

Sorolla had just made a cyclonic tour of Europe, with a side trip to the United States, and had become the vogue of the season. The dozen landscapes he was doing at Granada, Caffin learned, were for rich German commissions.

Ernest Lawson is not in any way like Sorolla, but for a series of years anyone sleeping under the same roof might easily have missed seeing him, for he was out regularly after an early bite, for a ramble with his sketch-book. Central Park bounded many of his wanderings. A wooded knoll known as McGown's Pass, at the upper end of the park, delighted him with vistas of rolling land and trees; and one of the views there, looking beyond the park and across to Morningside Heights, gave him a castled bluff, which he utilized over and again, under changing lights and seasons, for canvases of rare fascination.

Some of his rambles toward the upper end of Manhattan took him to bits of Inwood that remain as nature made them, with glimpses of the Palisades at the further side of the gleaming Hudson; or he went northward, lingering at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which makes Manhattan an island. When he felt the urge for scenes away from the city's hum, he journeyed on into Westchester, where wood, stream and cliff, tumbling waterfalls and smiling skies gratified every pictorial longing.

It was this rambling habit, sometimes lasting from breakfast to luncheon and rarely taking him further from home than a trolley could carry him and back again between morning and evening, that won for him his A. N. A. and in due course enabled him to write N. A. after his name; and that also raised for him a host of admirers who accepted implicitly his doctrine of contentment with home scenes. There are pictorial records of his having gone to the Catskills, but none of his having remained there long, even when visitors were almost plentiful enough to carry city atmosphere to the mountains. A few years ago the wanderlust touched him that then prevailed for Spain; but he brought back canvases that added nothing to his prestige. He is eminently the painter of country scenes within the City of New York.

Saturday Night in Grand Street

A mild January evening, with a sunset sky faintly rose and grey. A quiet square outside the doors of the Neighborhood Playhouse, tall buildings looming gaunt in the dusk or here and there lit up by the flare of a bonfire. At the end of a long vista the tower of the Municipal Building, graceful and lovely as some fairy thing, wreathed in mists, its summit encircled with pale lights.

But follow the crowd along Grand Street a short distance, and the scene swiftly changes. The Fifth Avenue of the East Side is thronged. One elbows his way between the pedestrians who are strolling arm in arm, examining the shop windows or the oddly assorted wares of the stalls set up along the curb. Tawdry laces, handbags, slippers, horrors of purple and pink and green, brilliant embroidered table covers, furs somewhat mangy and repellent, pretzels strung on sticks, cocoanuts cracked while you wait, strange foreign sweets, glowing apples and oranges in pyramids: all these and more are set forth for the delectation of the loiterers. An old woman holds up an apron checked in blue and white, her hands thrust stiffly into the sleeves, appealingly; but no one heeds. She seems hardly to have expected that anyone would. A bearded man in a muffler is extolling the virtues of a squirrel neckpiece; a young girl is lifting the glass cover of her showcase, to display imitation shell combs set with green brilliants.

The footway is trodden by young and old, good natured, jostling, chattering. Hatless, shawled women, carrying home the Saturday purchases in bulging parcels; a young mother pushing a baby carriage perilously through the press, herself hatless but in a rich mink wrap; three Jewish rabbis, oblivious of their surroundings, sweeping black beards and stooping shoulders, talking earnestly; boisterous small boys, shouting and chasing each other across the street, in and out among the booths and pedestrians. Some little girls are exclaiming over the wedding finery in a shop window; two jabbering Chinese in pig-tails seem out of place amidst the throng of Russian Jews; around the corner come swinging an immaculately attired, silk-hatted father, leading a child by each hand, on the way from the synagogue. Unheeding, they pass a Jewish free employment bureau before which halts a motor bus, discharging numbers of immigrants just from Ellis Island; these grasp great cases and shapeless parcels, staggering up the steps, bewilderment evident in every movement. The corner stands of the chestnut sellers splutter their gas-jets; everywhere hurry the home-comers, evening papers thrust under arms; children with black, shining eyes trudge up the steps of the branch public library; urchins with shouts dash into areas and up steps obstructing with their ball-playing the path of a grey-clad settlement worker, whose bag swings heavily; countless clubs, employment offices and neighborhood houses ablaze with welcome for newcomers to America. The walls of a Talmud school rise high and silent and sinister. Still, far at the end of the vista, the Municipal Building looms, aloof and dainty and benignant, guardian angel for the strange and vital confusion which Grand Street knows.

Eliot's Oak

Thou ancient oak! whose myriad leaves are loud
With sounds of unintelligible speech,
Sounds as of surges on a shingly beach,
Or multitudinous murmurs of a crowd;
With some mysterious gift of tongues endowed,
Thou speakest a different dialect to each;
To me a language that no man can teach,
Of a lost race, long vanished like a cloud.
For underneath thy shade, in days remote,
Seated like Abraham at eventide
Beneath the oaks of Mamre, the unknown
Apostle of the Indians, Eliot, wrote
His Bible in a language that hath died
And is forgotten, save by thee alone.
—Longfellow.

The Pear

"But every one is enthusiastic about the book!" I protested. "Well, what if they are?" was the answer.

I too am a Superior Person, but the predicament was awkward. To appear the dupe of a vulgar admiration, to be caught crying stale fish at a choice dinner party!

"Oh, of course," I hit back, "I know it's considered the thing just now to despise the age one lives in. No one, even in Balham, will admit that they have read the books of the day. But my attitude has always been" (what had it been? I had to think in a hurry), "I have always felt that it was more interesting, after all, to belong to one's own epoch; to share its dated and unique vision, that flying glimpse of the great panorama, which no subsequent generation can ever recapture. To be Elizabethan in the age of Elizabeth; romantic at the height of the Romantic Movement——"

But it was no good: I saw it was no good, so I took a large pear and eat it in silence. I know a good deal about pears, and am particularly fond of them. This one was a Doyenne du Comice, the most delicious kind of all. —Logan Pearsall Smith, in "More Trivia."

And so, if I have wrought
Amassed or conceived aught
Of beauty, or intelligence or power,
It is not mine to hoard;
It stands there to afford
Its generous service simply as a flower.
—Bliss Carman.

"1880"

Be it remembered that long before this time there had been in the heart of Chelsea a kind of cult for Beauty. Certain artists had settled there, deliberately refusing to work in the ordinary official way and "wrought," as they were wont to asseverate, "for the pleasure and sake of all that is fair." Little commerce had they with the brazen world. Nothing but the light of the sun would they share with men. Quietly and unbeknown, callous of all but their craft, they wrought their poems or their pictures, gave them to one another, and wrought on. Meredith, Rossetti, Swinburne, Morris, Holman Hunt were in this band of shy artificers. In fact, Beauty had existed long before 1880. It was Mr. Oscar Wilde who managed her début. To study the period is to admit that to him was due no small part of the vogue that Beauty began to enjoy. Fired by his fervid words, men and women hurled their mahogany into the streets and ransacked the curio-shops for the furniture of Annish days. Dados arose upon every wall, sunflowers and the feathers of peacocks curved in every corner, tea grew quite cold while the guests were praising the Willow Pattern of its cup. A few fashionable women dressed themselves in sinuous draperies and unheard-of greens. Into whatsoever ballroom you went, you would surely find, among the women in tiaras, and the fops and the distinguished foreigners, half a score murmuring sonnets, posturing, waving their hands. Beauty was sought in the most unlikely places. Young painters found her modeled in the fog, and bank-clerks, versed in the writings of Mr. Hamerton, were heard to declare, as they sped home from the City, that the Underground Railway was beautiful from London Bridge to Westminster, but not from Sloane Square to Notting Hill Gate.

Æstheticism (for so they named the movement) did indeed permeate, in a manner, all classes. But it was to the haut monde that its primary appeal was made. The sacred emblems of Chelsea were sold in the fashionable toy-shops, its reverently chanted creeds became the patter of the boudoirs. The old Grosvenor Gallery, the stronghold of the few, was verily invaded. Never was such a fusion of delightful folk as at its Private Views. There was Robert Browning, the philosopher, doffing his hat with a courtly sweep to more than one Duchess. There, too, was Theo Marzials, poet and eccentric, and Charles Colnaghi, the hero of a hundred tea-fights, and young Brookfield, the comedian, and many another good fellow. My Lord of Dudley, the virtuoso, came there, leaning for support upon his fair young wife. Disraeli, with his lustreless eyes and face like some seamed Hebraic parchment, came also, and whispered behind his hand to the faithful Corry. And Walter Sickert spread the latest mot of "the Master," who, with monocle, cane and tilted hat, flashed through the gay mob anon.

There is always something rather absurd about the past. For us, who have fared on, the silhouette of Error is sharp upon the past horizon. As we look back upon any period, its fashions seem grotesque, its ideals shallow, for we know how soon those ideals and those fashions were to perish, and how rightly; nor can we feel a little of the fervor they did inspire.

Perhaps, in my study of the period, I may have fallen so deeply beneath the spell that I have tended, now and again, to overrate its real import. I lay no claim to the true historical spirit. I fancy it was a chalk-drawing of a girl in a mob-cap, signed "Frank Miles, 1880," that first impelled me to research. To give an accurate and exhaustive account of that period would need a far less brilliant pen than mine. But I hope by dealing, even so briefly as I have dealt, with its more strictly sentimental aspects, I may have lightened the task of the scientific historian. And I look to Professor Gardiner and to the Bishop of Oxford.—Max Beerbohm, in "The Works of Max Beerbohm."

This Sweet Spot of Earth

And now the sharp keel of his little boat
Comes up with ripple, and with easy float,
And glides into a bed of water lilies;
Broad leav'd are they and their white canopies
Are upward turn'd to catch the heavens' dew,
Near to a little island's point they grew;
Whence Calidore might have the goodliest view
Of this sweet spot of earth. The bowery shore
Went off in gentle windings to the hoar
And light blue mountains: but no breathing man
With a warm heart, and eye prepared to scan
Nature's clear beauty, could pass lightly by
Objects that look'd out so invitingly
On either side. These, gentle Calidore
Greeted, as he had known them long before.

The sidelong view of swelling leanness,
When the glad setting sun, in gold doth dress;
Whence ever, and anon the jay outsprings,
And scales upon the beauty of its wings,
The lonely turret, shatter'd and outworn,
Stands venerably proud; too proud to mourn
Its long lost grandeur: fir trees grow around,
Aye dropping their hard fruit upon the ground.
—Keats.

Overcoming Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATION has been well defined as the process of overcoming superstition, of replacing the false with the true, whereby is gained an understanding of God and His creation, which corrects the false beliefs acquired through the medium of the physical senses. By this process the human race, however slowly, has gradually emerged from the density of material darkness, its progress having been exactly in proportion to its success in overcoming superstition, that is to say, in putting off the false and laying hold of the true. On page 428 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has clearly stated the situation: "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true."

When Paul from "the midst of Mars hill" declared to the men of Athens his conviction that in all things they were "too superstitious," he touched upon a condition which not only obtained in that distant day among the Greeks, but despite the development of civilization, has commonly prevailed in the human race through the intervening centuries even to the present day, depriving mankind of the benefits which should accrue as the birthright of every child of God. Superstition was then, as it is now, nothing less than the belief in the reality of evil, and its suppositional endowment with some mysterious power apart from good. It is reliance upon false gods, the giving of reality to materiality by admitting its claims of power to limit, control, and circumscribe man's destiny. It is in short the belief in life apart from God. The result of all this has been that humanity to a great degree has remained in the condition of slavery to which its primitive earth-bound beginnings claimed to commit it.

All too frequently has superstition been limited in its meaning to some supernatural and unseen power, incapable of explanation through human experience; but in the light of the revelation of Christian Science, this limited concept expands until superstition is seen to comprise whatsoever is false, including all the phenomena relating to matter, as well as the false beliefs called material forces, and the resultant wrong conception of Deity. From this viewpoint the so-called powers of evil, which Paul declared to the Romans could not keep him from the love of God, are found to be superstitions resulting from belief in a material universe, false gods endowed with supernatural powers about which are clustered the doubts and fears of the human race. May we not justifiably conclude that Paul himself used the word, "superstition," in its more comprehensive sense, since he declared that the condition which he called "too superstitious," due to false thinking, pertained not to a limited class or kind of beliefs but to "all things"? He thus briefly summarized the claims of evil which, at that remote period and through the centuries, have tended to bind the race of men about with doubts and limitations, rendering them helpless and hopeless, blown hither and thither by a "fate," thought to be inexorable and unyielding, and ever subject to their own constantly changing beliefs as unstable as the restless ocean.

Eighteen centuries later to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, there fell the task of again revealing the truth to the world, and the necessity of working out the rule and method by which her discovery could be made practical in overcoming evil through healing mankind of false beliefs, however manifested. In her revelation to this generation of the facts of being Mrs. Eddy lays the ax of Truth at the root of the tree of superstition. The understanding, that since God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, His creation is perfect and eternal, destroys the belief in another power, mysterious, threatening, awesome, to which mankind has been accustomed to lend obedience. In the truly scientific statement of being on page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy declares: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Here then, with a brevity that is almost startling, is summarized the whole problem. There can be no power outside of the all-power of God, who is universal good; hence, there is, in reality, no mysterious or supernatural power to menace or threaten mankind. This knowledge has lifted fear, worry, doubt, and despair from the shoulders of men, bent low with the weight of myriad beliefs in evil.

That Paul recognized man's spiritual origin and nature and his complete dependence upon God, is clear from his emphatic assertion a little later in the same address that "in him we live, and move, and have our being." In this statement he presented the truth which, when understood, will banish all belief in evil. Not until the revelation of Christian Science was the tremendous import of this message to the human race fully recognized. We may not understand the exact mental status of Paul's hearers, for the world, in nineteen centuries of the light of the Nazarene's teachings, has gone a long way in its grasp of the spiritual facts of being, and has thereby overcome much of superstition. Only, however, as the tendency to rely upon that which has a material basis is conquered by the truth, as revealed in Christian Science, will there be made manifest the true character of man as the offspring of Spirit. In the revelation of God as Principle and of man as His image or idea, not only has Mrs. Eddy stripped religion of its superstition, but she has gone much farther in pointing the way by which all false thinking may be put off, and full possession of the inheritance eternally possessed by him who recognizes God as his Father may be scientifically gained.

Arbutus Fruit

The fruit of the mayflower, or trailing arbutus, is reputed to be of rare occurrence. Certainly it is rarely seen; it has hidden itself for centuries among the leaves and moss. To be found, it must be sought lovingly, if not indeed reverently, upon the knees. Furthermore, it must be sought at the right time, and that time is when wild strawberries are ripe.

It is a curious and remarkable fact that a plant so universally known and so well loved for the beauty, charm, and fragrance of its flowers should have been unknown as to the character of its fruit. Before the year 1913 none of our botanies adequately and correctly described it. The mayflower has not a dry pod, but a white-fleshed edible fruit as juicy as a strawberry, though of smaller size.

The Japanese have surpassed us in this matter, for they class their species of trailing arbutus as one of their edible wild fruits.

The secret of the mayflower fruit was known to one other also—that greatest of hunters, the ant. It is she who seeks the juicy pulp and bears the seed to new gardens on the bare, dull green soil of moist and shady hummocks.

The fruit of the mayflower is not in reality rare. I have found hundreds of them in a woodland pasture in New Hampshire in a single forenoon.—Frederic V. Coville, in "The National Geographic Magazine."

Good Morning

My pockets nothing hold,
But he that owns the gold,
The sun, is my great friend—
His spending has no end.

Hail to the morning sky,
Which bright clouds measure high;
Hail to yon birds whose throats
Would number leaves by notes;
Hail to yon shady bowers,
And yon green fields of flowers.
—William H. Davies.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1922

EDITORIALS

How to Understand France

IT IS not the easiest thing in the world for people unfamiliar with the economic conditions prevailing in France and in Germany, and uninformed as to the relative measure of loss and the comparative deprivation suffered by the people of these two countries to comprehend precisely the present temper of the French.

The press of the world outside of France is manifesting a tendency to charge upon the people of that sorely burdened nation qualities of greed and rapacity, of vengefulness and malignant hatred for Germany which, if they indeed were characteristic of the French, would merit only the most vigorous reprobation. But if the world could put itself in the place of France, if it could see French conditions as they are, and German conditions as they are there might be a very much wider measure of charitableness in its judgment of the French attitude today.

Under such conditions we might understand the tenacity with which the French delegates at Washington and the French spokesmen at all international conferences insist upon the literal enforcement of the conditions of the Versailles treaty as the condition precedent to their embarking upon any new form of international agreement whatsoever.

The well-known French paper "L'Echo de Paris" recently printed the following comparison between the present economic conditions of France and those of Germany. In this compilation German marks are reduced to French francs at the rate of ten marks to a franc. At present the rate of exchange is even less favorable to the German showing. In the French figures are included Algiers, and the French coal production comprehends also that of the Saar valley.

FRANCE	
Population	40,000,000
Foreign debt	35,000,000,000 francs gold
Domestic debt	230,000,000,000 francs paper
Devastated territory	10 departments
Railway rates	Tripled
Per capita tax	550 francs
Price of coal	70 to 100 francs
Revenue from liquor	1,786,000,000 francs
Revenue from tobacco	820,000,000 francs
Paper money circulation	36,500,000,000 francs
Budget 1922	25,000,000,000 francs
Coal mined	34,000,000 tons

GERMANY	
Population	60,000,000
Foreign debt	3,000,000,000 francs gold
Domestic debt	82,000,000,000 francs paper
Devastated territory	None
Railway rates	Less than one-half those of France
Per capita tax	152 francs
Price of coal	25 to 43 francs
Revenue from liquor	408,000,000 francs
Revenue from tobacco	408,000,000 francs
Paper money circulation	12,400,000,000 francs
Budget 1922	11,400,000,000 francs
Coal mined	120,000,000 tons

Before giving currency to this compilation of comparative figures The Christian Science Monitor caused it to be submitted for approval to very distinguished representatives of the French and the German governments in New York and in Washington. They declare that the figures are essentially correct.

It is impossible to consider this statement of the economic conditions of the two countries without understanding that France, though victorious in the war, has been the greater sufferer. Though her arms were triumphant she has narrowly escaped destruction so far as finance, commerce, and industry are concerned.

How can the French be accused of playing the part of Shylock in insisting upon the literal enforcement of the German reparations in the face of these figures? Germany pleading inability to pay could multiply her revenues from liquor six times and from tobacco three times if she but chose to tax these articles proportionately as they are taxed in France. Doubtless it would be better to abolish both, but since neither nation has yet risen to the point of recognizing the moral and economic injury done its people by the liquor or tobacco habits, the part they play in raising revenue must be taken into account.

When a Frenchman hears continually through his press that his foreign debt is thirty-five billions gold as against Germany's three billions, and two hundred and thirty billions paper as against Germany's thirty-two billions paper he finds it hard to look with toleration upon the sentimental plea of other nations that Germany should be allowed to withhold the payment of her reparation to France.

When he recalls that ten departments of France were devastated, much of the country entirely beyond restoration, while Germany has no devastated territory, he naturally wonders why the payment of reparations for these injuries should be looked upon by so large a part of the world as a cruel exaction.

It is just as well that men who are fortunate enough to be unaffected in their immediate concerns by this controversy should study and give thoughtful consideration to such figures as these. They may not demonstrate that Germany out of the wreck of its political organization, the destruction of its currency and the unsettling of its industry will be able to pay the full measure of reparation exacted at Versailles. They most emphatically do, however, explain the French attitude of insistence upon the letter of that deed and go far toward excusing that attitude.

Cooperative Marketing

IN the campaign for the enactment of the pending cooperative marketing bill, regarded as a measure sponsored by the so-called agricultural bloc in Congress, the service of Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota seems to have been definitely enlisted. Senator Kellogg is not of the type of those who are usually accused of following fantastic political or partisan bandwagons. Before his election to the Senate he had, for many years, been engaged in the practice of the law in St. Paul. By training and tendency he is a conservative, one who naturally would have few visions of an industrial millennium attained through class legislation or through the adoption of measures supposed to be peculiarly adapted to sectional demands, if not actually to sectional needs. If it might be permissible to outline for him, by proxy, his legislative code, the inclination would be to commit him, with his permission, to the theory that any form of sectional or class enactment, per se, is unwise and generally harmful.

So it must be that the Minnesota Senator sees in the proposed extension of governmental approval to the cooperative marketing plan much more than something to satisfy the demands of a faction of his own party or an easy method of strengthening his own political chances.

In his opening speech in behalf of the cooperative marketing bill, Senator Kellogg briefly defined its purpose as being that of bringing reasonable prices for the farmer by lessening the cost of marketing and selling his products, and by reducing "the present unreasonable difference between what the farmer receives and the consuming public pays." The definition is not a new one. But it is important, nevertheless, that the main object be kept always in view. If its purpose is thus simply and clearly defined, the measure is at once removed from the category of class or sectional legislation. Its defenders, logically, are not alone the adherents of the agricultural bloc and their constituents, but the great mass of consumers everywhere, a class which includes all save those persons engaged in extracting a profit from the endless exchanges and turnovers between the producers and the consumers.

Senator Kellogg sought to show, briefly, how the operation of this present exchange and turnover system works injustice to both those who produce and those who, in the final analysis, bear the bulk of the burden imposed by profiteering methods. That is an old story. Every one knows it. And because of this the wonder is that the injustice and the abuses which it is shown to entail have been so long borne. The remedy seems simple enough to apply. All that is lacking is the combined courage of a sufficient number of senators and representatives who, like Mr. Kellogg, are willing to doff, for the moment, their mantles of conservatism and espouse even an extreme progressive measure bearing, perhaps, the stamp of "irregularity."

Politics and the Bonus

IT SEEMS probable that in some way and in some form the soldiers' bonus will be provided by the national legislature. In whatever fashion it may be provided it will unquestionably be a heavy burden upon the individuals and the industry of the nation. Whether it will as a whole prove beneficial to those for whose advantage it is to be enacted is by no means so certain.

In the course of the agitation for the bonus the proposition has passed through some very curious phases. Perhaps the most utterly indefensible of all the methods proposed for raising the necessary revenue was the suggestion that the enormous sum required be met out of the payments to be made to us by our former allies and present debtors for credits advanced to them. This was an idea that appealed particularly to the politicians who are seeking to buy votes with the bonus, but who fear to estrange voters by the taxes which will be necessary to provide funds with which to make the payment. It seemed like an easy proposition to let foreign nations foot the bill, but President Harding and Secretary Mellon were wise enough to put a quietus on this proposition so firmly that it never really approached the point of a favorable committee report.

Even more discreditable, and somewhat ridiculous as well, has been the endeavor of the fading forces of the liquor power to use the bonus as a method of getting back their vanished strength. They began some months ago to suggest that it would be so easy to pay all these needy service men liberally without taking the money from the pockets of the already sorely-burdened taxpayer if only the restrictions of the Volstead law were lifted and light beer and wine generally dispensed to a thirsty public, with a liberal excise tax for the benefit of the soldiers' bonus. The difficulty with this, like most other propositions for camouflaging a tax, is that somebody really has to pay the money. It is not conjured up like silver half-dollars out of the mouths and ears of a magician's audience. The money comes from the pockets of the people. In this instance it would come from all who were ready to relapse again into the alcoholic habits which are rapidly disappearing from American social life. And more than that, from their pockets would come at least one dollar for every five cents advanced to the soldiers' bonus—the difference going to the resurrected saloons. It is creditable to the good sense of Congress, and furthermore a very striking evidence of the strong control which the prohibition sentiment has upon that body, that this proposition proceeded not even as far toward incorporation in law as did the suggestion that the foreigners pay the bill.

As matters now stand it has been made clear to Congress that, if this benefaction to the service men is to go through, its cost must be met by special taxes. Secretary Mellon has suggested some of these. Their enumeration must come as a blow to those who seek to obtain political advantage by this disbursement of public funds.

The representative from an agricultural district is likely to find much of the advantage gained by the distribution of the bonus funds among soldier consfituents dissipated by the indignation of Ford-owning farmers upon whose automobiles a tax of 50 cents per horsepower is to be imposed. A 2-cent tax on bank checks, always one of the most irritating methods of raising revenue, will keep in the minds of business men throughout the nation the thought of the political party responsible for its imposition. The increase of first-class postage from 2 to 3 cents is a recurrence to war-time conditions sadly at variance with the promise of the Republican Party to reduce taxes in time of peace.

These are but three of the methods which the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to provide funds for this system of indiscriminate rewards to all who had a share, however inconspicuous or free from peril, in the military or naval establishment of the recent war. It will be a most interesting political study to observe whether the fruits of this lavish dispensation of public funds will prove wholly advantageous to the party responsible for it.

China at Last Sees a Chance to Come Up for Air

New Grand Opera Zones

MISS MARY GARDEN, general director of the Chicago Opera Company, talking lately with an interviewer, said that after this year her organization, in selecting the cities of its winter and spring tour, would omit New York. More than that, she indicated that in the future it would, upon closing its season of November and December in Chicago, make a fuller circuit of western communities than formerly, and would leave out the east altogether. Her announcement may betaken to mean, then, that the troupe which she manages will become primarily an inland enterprise; and that when it does journey far from home, it will follow the course which civilization and empire tend to take, instead of forcing itself in the opposite direction, and that it will strike for the Pacific rather than the Atlantic coast.

In forgoing a solid month and more of opportunity and applause in New York, to say nothing of a possible fortnight in Boston, the company leaves a considerable gap to be filled in its touring arrangements. Worse still, it consents to do a great deal more packing and moving, and to give a more confined road repertory than heretofore. In the winters it has visited New York, it has been able to reproduce at the Lexington Theater, or at the Manhattan Opera House, all the pieces it desired to of those it brought out at home. Under the new plan, it will have to include a larger number of cities than ever in its itinerary, and it will be obliged to make brief stays in nearly all of them. Which means that it will be able to present only the most popular of its works on tour, and will be able to let its singers show their powers in but a small range of parts.

So Miss Garden's announcement must imply rather serious artistic consequences. For it signifies that much of the expense put in by the company's guarantors on new productions will benefit the audiences of only one city. Or, to consider the matter from another viewpoint, it signifies that all the acclaim the members of the company get for mastering new music and interpreting new rôles, they will get in Chicago.

Now as for New York, no pressing reason can be urged for Miss Garden's going there with her performers. A more ancient company—some people may even say a better—than the Chicago one gives a long season's program there; and that the officials of the elder institution would be glad to get rid of Miss Garden's competition, while claiming the privilege of recruiting their forces, at need, from her ranks, few, probably, will doubt. But there remains Boston, where no company exists, but where interest in opera unquestionably survives the days when a company did flourish. Why, now that the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York has allowed its spring visits to Boston to lapse, preferring to devote the final week of its activities to Atlanta, Georgia, do not Miss Garden and her supporters take advantage of the opening?

To this question the Chicago directress could, unless the ways of the opera business have greatly changed of late, return good answers. In the first place, she perhaps could secure neither pledges to cover deficit nor promises of subscriptions that she ought to have. But more important, she probably could get no assurance that the New York company would let her enjoy the field unmolested, even though it neglects Boston at present itself. In other words, she could show that her company ought not to be expected to make an eastern trip on speculation, but that it should do so only under a guaranty from the eastern public.

Editorial Notes

DISCREPANCIES between the artistic fare served up to dwellers of the great cities and that offered to less pretentious communities have usually been considered unavoidable. In proof of this assumption, it was only necessary to point to financial considerations. That the symphony orchestra organizations of San Francisco and Los Angeles think otherwise is perhaps a sign of a growing desire throughout the country to remove this inequality. The two societies have been negotiating with a view to arranging concert tours through the interior cities of California, without prospect, or even desire, of advantageous pecuniary returns. Such tours call for substantial guarantees both in the towns visited and at the home of the orchestra. Their success would be highly significant. It would help to establish the idea that an orchestra is an institution not only for its home city, but for the whole of the surrounding community.

THE utter disproportion which often exists between subjects of controversy and the virulence of the strife is notorious. Nevertheless it is difficult to believe that the abolition of three letters of the Bulgarian alphabet—letters which are effective only on paper and not sounded—has actually set the government and the university at Sofia at loggerheads, and led to an attempted lockout of the professors, which was thwarted by the prevision of the rector of the university. Yet these are facts, and not extracts from the Pickwick Papers, and facts too which threaten the university with the loss of the autonomy which it has hitherto enjoyed. Humorous though the situation is, one cannot but regret that the professors should have been denied the right of a free press in defense of the silent letters so dear to their hearts.

SPAIN is taking steps to revive the lyrical art that was once so much a part of that country. The Society of Spanish Authors has decided upon a competition for prizes amounting to 2000 pesetas each for two one-act farces, four one-act musical comedies and for three comic operas, each to consist of two or more acts. The musical play once enjoyed a great vogue in Spain and this competition should do much to foster the light music in a country that is essentially the home of gay, rippling melodies. There cannot be too much gayety.

DR. ERNEST W. BROWN, head of the mathematics department of Yale University, declared recently that tidal friction is interfering with the course of the moon and slowing up the rotation of the earth as much as one second every thousand years. We gather by this that in 3,600,000 years there will be a twenty-five hour day. Which is interesting to note, but hardly important enough to lose any sleep over.

AN AMUSING standard for christenings was set recently when the Roma, the semi-rigid dirigible purchased by the United States was officially dedicated with a bottle of liquid air. After all, it seems more apropos to christen a vessel with the power that motivates it than with liquor. Christen the ship with salt water brought from the deep sea and the engine with a bottle of the hot steam that urges its pistons to action.